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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1875. NO. 140.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

ROUTINE BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Bill's Medical Practice Bill Passed by a Decisive Vote.

Lengthy Discussion on the Bill to Permit Defendants to Testify.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 18, 1875.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Maclay—Limiting to one year the time for the payment of notes given for patent rights.

Mr. Watson—Providing for making and altering township roads; also to secure greater accountability of public officers; also relative to school taxes and debts for school purposes.

Mr. Colihan—Limiting the amount of school tax.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Also relative to judicial sales and mortgage sales.

Also extending the General Corporation act for the improvement of companies.

The following were reported negatively: Abridging the time for killing quails.

Also relative to the taxation of banks and other moneyed institutions.

Mr. Strang offered a joint rule that the unfinished business of this session shall be taken up over to the next. Laid over.

The following were passed finally and sent to the House:

An act to authorize change of venue in criminal cases.

An act to authorize the judges of the several courts throughout the Commonwealth to fix the number of regular days of said several courts, and the days for holding the same, the time for summoning the grand jury, and for the return of constables, aldermen and justices of the peace to the same.

A supplement to an act entitled an act relative to courts in this Commonwealth, approved May 4, A. D., 1852.

An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery and obstetrics in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This bill was carefully discussed, and the vote stood: Yeas, 37, nays 3.

The bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies, passed second reading.

The bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases was under discussion at the hour of adjournment. At the afternoon session the debate was continued till o'clock, when the Senate adjourned without reaching a vote. Messrs. Wallace, Slow, Strang and Playford spoke against, and Messrs. Newmyer, Stanton, Ross, Albright and Ermentrout for the bill.

HOUSE.

The following bills passed finally:

An act repealing the proviso in section 1 of last year's law relating to the maintenance of soldiers' orphans.

An act supplement to the law of 1874 in relation to limited partnerships.

The following passed second reading:

An act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper.

Also defining the offence of kidnapping.

Also declaring the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church the successors of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, and authorizing the latter corporation to transfer the property held to the former.

A supplement authorizing writs of *quo warranto* in certain cases.

Also providing for the surrender of the purchase of turnpike or plank road companies upon portions of their roads within the borough or city limits.

A supplement to confer upon courts the power to annex the land, or parts thereof, of persons resident in one district to another district for school purposes.

Also relative to the building cities of the first three classes. It was made to extend to cities of the third class which, by a two-thirds vote of councils accepted the same.

Also supplement to the act of April, 1870, legalizing the annexing of outlying school districts, was amended to apply to districts of the third class.

The following presented a petition of 500 citizens and memorials from the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Refiners' Association and resolutions of the Allegheny Councils favoring the Free Pipe Bill.

TILTON-BEECHER.

FOUR NEW WITNESSES EXAMINED.

AMONG THEM MRS. TILTON'S BROTHER.

Mr. Beecher's Visits on Livingstone Street.

NEW YORK, February 17.—George A. Bell was called by the prosecution and testified as follows:

I live on Columbia Heights, this city; have lived in Brooklyn about twenty-eight years. I have been a member of Plymouth church since 1847. I was at Mr. Halliday's house when Mr. Tilton came there for an interview; I think this was on the day of the fire at Woodruff & Robinson's store. The so-called scandal was the subject of conversation at that interview; we all talked about it. The interview continued for over four hours; it began by Mr. Tilton urging me to remain in the parlor; Mr. Halliday joined in the request, and I remained. Mr. Tilton began by stating his reason for calling on Halliday; he said he had called there at the request of Moulton, who had been told that action would be taken by Plymouth church on the scandal, and that Moulton had thought best that the deacons of Plymouth church should not hold their meeting. He then went on to tell of his troubles with Bowen and the *Independent*; I urged him to make a denial of these stories against his wife and his pastor; he replied that he could not make this denial, for he thought there was something in this story, an underlying truth, which might make it worse for Beecher. I asked him what proof there was of this; he said the proof existed in writing above the signature of Beecher; I asked him to give me the proof; he said: "I cannot do so, as it is not in my possession; but I will let you see it." He told us that the letters were in Moulton's possession, and that if we went in our official capacity to Moulton, we might see the letters. The last two hours of the interview were spent in inducing Tilton to let us see those letters. Tilton went at length into his acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull, which, he said, was for the purpose of repressing this scandal, which she threatened to publish. I had an interview before this with Beecher, early in the morning, when he said that he had sent for me on hearing that a meeting of deacons was about to be held at a place that night, and he was anxious that the meeting should not take place, as he was going to Boston and desired that it be postponed. He asked me to see Mr. Halliday and have it put over, and it was in accordance with his wish that I went to Mr. Halliday's house on the occasion that I met Mr. Tilton. I think Mr. Hawkins was one of the deacons at that time. Mr. Halliday was a deacon *ex-officio*. When Tilton left Halliday's (I think Halliday) why I came there; Halliday said Beecher was sick in bed, and that the deacons would not meet. I still retain my membership in Plymouth church, and frequently a member of the Examining Committee and a deacon.

Mr. Fullerton said that this was all, and that the defense might now go on.

Mr. Evarts moved that all the testimony of this witness should be stricken out, with the exception of that portion of it relating to the interview with Tilton. The motion was denied, and an exception taken.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Shearman, and replied: I was well acquainted with the sentiment of Plymouth church at this time; I think the rumor about the deacons' meeting arose from erroneous ideas of a conversation among the committee previous to Friday evening. It was the opinion generally of the Plymouth people, after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, that no notice should be taken of it by Beecher or the church. It was the prevailing feeling that Mr. or Mrs. Tilton would contradict these stories, but when they did not do so this feeling changed against silence to action, and it was thought the church and Beecher should deny the stories. None of us at that time had the remotest shadow of a thought that Beecher was guilty. I think the whole scandal was the stain on the church, and not Mr. Tilton's personal life.

After recess Mr. Bell resumed his seat in the witness chair, and Mr. Shearman announced that he was through with the cross-examination. The witness and two or three points had come to him during the recess, and one of them was that, during the interview, Mr. Tilton had said Mr. Beecher had committed an offense against his family which he would not designate; he also said that Mrs. Tilton was pure, using a strong expression to convey his meaning. He also said that if the deacons held a meeting they should go to Mr. Beecher for information, and not come to him.

The next witness called was Joseph Richards. In answer to Mr. Fullerton he said: I reside at Montclair, N. J., but lived ten years ago in New York. I am a brother of Mrs. Tilton and often visited at their house. I always considered Mr. Tilton's home a model one in every respect. I think Mr. Tilton was the condition of the family prior to July, 1870. Mr. Tilton's conduct towards his family was generous, kind and loving. I have known Henry Ward Beecher. When I was publisher of the *Independent* I saw him very frequently, probably for eight years. I probably met Mr. Beecher first at the residence of Mr. Tilton, when my sister lived in Oxford street, but I often saw him at the house in Livingstone street. I do not know how often I saw Mr. Beecher there. During the day I saw him in the parlor of the house. On one occasion I went to the house, at eleven o'clock, and found him there when I called.

The witness explained to the Court that he was here from dire necessity and not of his own seeking, and that he was placed in what might be well observed as a very cruel position.

The witness continued: On one occasion I called in the morning at the house and opened the parlor door and saw Mr. Beecher in the front room and Mrs. Tilton making a hasty motion with her hands and leaving her position beside him, which left an impression on my mind. I cannot fix the date of this definitely. I do not know if it was as early as 1868, but it was a number of years ago—it probably was prior to 1870. I went to the upper part of the house before going into the parlor. Mr. Beecher was sitting about opposite the front entrance, beside the door. Mrs. Tilton was moving toward the front window. I did not remain long in the parlor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—I am an advertising agent, and carry on business at 245 Broadway. When I went into the room I greeted Mr. Beecher and my sister, and requested him to be seated. I came into the house in my usual familiar manner, and unannounced. This was merely a call, and took place about eleven o'clock in the morning. I left before Mr. Beecher went away, but I think I went up stairs, leaving my sister in the parlor, though I may have then left the house. I do not remember seeing my sister again that day.

Re-direct examination by Mr. Fullerton—Subpœnas have been served upon me in this case from time to time. I spoke to my wife about this on the day it occurred, at our home in Montclair. I also spoke to my brother-in-law, Mr. Richards, about it during the progress of this trial, about a month ago.

This concluded Mr. Richards' testimony, and he left the stand.

The name of Jeremiah P. Robinson was then called. He took the stand and testified to Mr. Fullerton: I reside in Brooklyn and know the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. I have known him two or three years, to speak with him. I saw Mr. Beecher at Mr. Moulton's house in January 1871, when Mr. Moulton was sick. I do not remember if I saw Mr. Beecher there after Mr. Moulton's sickness. I have met Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher on the street. I think it was last 4th of July, on Sunday, that I met them on Montague street, beside my house. I exchanged salutations with them, and Mr. Moulton said he had not seen me for some time. I said; "No, you could have seen me if you wanted to." Mr. Beecher replied: "Don't be so hard on my friend Moulton; he is as good a friend as God ever made up for me, and if it had not been for him I do not think I would be alive now." When he said this Mr. Beecher laid his hand on Mr. Moulton's shoulder.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Evarts. He said: Mrs. Moulton is a niece of mine. My partnership with Mr. Moulton is not yet dissolved, but the warehouse business has been dissolved since the 1st of January. The merchandise business was fixed to terminate on the 1st of March next. It was on Mr. Moulton's request that the postponement of the dissolution of the partnership in the merchandise took place from January to March.

Wm. M. Marston Brasted was the next witness. He testified: I have known the parties to this action ever since I came to Brooklyn. I have known both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and know the latter's house, in Livingstone street. I have seen Mr. Beecher on the stoop of Mr. Tilton's house four or five times. I saw him there once early in the morning, about breakfast time, in the fall. It struck me that it was an early time for a gentleman to be paying visits. I was going on a fishing excursion in my yacht at the time. I call breakfast time about six o'clock. As nearly as I can recollect it was between seven and eight o'clock in the morning. We did not speak to or salute one another. I was introduced to him once on board the Fulton ferry-boat. I only saw Mr. Tilton once with Mr. Beecher, and that was at the gate of the house. I did not see Mr. Beecher go into the house on this occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—I have been in attendance here three days, and I was detained from going to Washington to give this evidence. From 1864 to the present time I saw Mr. Beecher go into Mr. Tilton's house four or five times. I do not know if on this particular morning Mrs. or Mr. Tilton was at home. I did not know that on this morning Mr. Beecher had arrived from Washington and called to see Mr. Tilton on business.

This finished Mr. Brasher's testimony and he stepped down from the stand. The court then adjourned for the day.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1875.

At two o'clock A. M., Mr. HAGER yielded the floor to a motion to adjourn, which was rejected—yeas 4, nays 33. When the motion to adjourn was made, but one or two Senators were in their seats, the others being asleep in the cloak and committee rooms, but they were soon called out to vote.

The discussion of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback lasted all night, and at 9:30 this morning, Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following amendment: "To strike out the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and insert the following: That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be and is hereby instructed to report forthwith a bill declaring that no constitutional government exists in Louisiana, and providing for an election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and members of the General Assembly for the State of Louisiana, and all other State officers, which, by the Constitution of that State, are to be elected by the vote of the people thereof."

Mr. RANSOM then took the floor, and spoke at some length of his desire to restore peace and good-will between the North and South. He spoke till noon, when he said that it was impossible for him to go on in his present physical condition. He would not ask the Senate to adjourn, but would ask the privilege of being heard at a future time.

Mr. NORWOOD spoke on the general condition of the South. At half-past three o'clock he yielded to Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, who appealed to his friend (Morton) to allow this resolution for the admission of Pinchback to be laid aside now, that the Indian Appropriation bill might be considered.

Mr. MORTON opposed laying the resolution aside, and said the disposal of it was of more importance than the passage of appropriation bills. He thought an extra session would have to be called, and the responsibility would not be with the Republicans.

The Senate, at four o'clock, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, by a vote of yeas 39 to nays 22, laid the resolution for the admission of Pinchback on the table.

YEAS.		
Alison,	Gordon,	Robertson,
Anthony,	Hager,	Saulsbury,
Bayard,	Hamilton, Md.,	Sherman,
Boge,	Hamilton, Tex.,	Scott,
Conkling,	Ingalls,	Sprague,
Cooper,	Johnston,	Stevenson,
Davis,	Kelly,	Stockton,
Dennis,	McCreery,	Thurman,
Eaton,	Merriman,	Tipton,
Edmunds,	Morrill, Me.,	Wadleigh,
Flanagan,	Morrill, Vt.,	Washburn,
Frelinghuysen,	Norwood,	Windom,
Goldthwaite,	Ransom,	Wright—37.

NAYS.		
Boreman,	Hamlin,	Patterson,
Cameron,	Harvey,	Pratt,
Chandler,	Howe,	Ramsey,
Clayton,	Jones,	Spencer,
Conover,	Logan,	Sprague,
Dorsey,	Morton,	Sweyer,
Ferry, Mich.,	Oglesby,	West—22.
Flanagan.		

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, who would have voted in the affirmative, was paired with Mr. Boutwell, who would have voted in the negative.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Pending discussion of the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. SARGENT moved to adjourn. Agreed to, and the Senate, after a continuous session of nearly twenty-nine hours, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar. The first vote was on Mr. Southard's amendment, as amended by the amendment of Mr. Cox, to strike out the first section of the bill, which relates to the tax on whisky. The amendment was lost—yeas 64, nays 96.

Mr. RANDALL then moved to strike out "one dollar" in the first section and insert "ninety cents," so that the tax on whisky should be ninety cents. The amendment was lost—yeas 83, nays 88.

Mr. BANNING moved to strike out the proviso in the first section, taxing stock on hand.

Mr. DAWES explained that the effect of striking out the proviso would be to tax the stock on hand one dollar. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KASSON offered an amendment on behalf of the committee, providing that the tax on spirits contracted to be delivered before the tenth day of February, shall be paid by the purchaser. Adopted.

Mr. ARCHER, of Indiana, moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost—yeas 63, nays 88.

Finally the first section was allowed to stand, so far as the tax on whisky is concerned, and section second, providing for bridging of tax on tobacco, was read and considered.

The second section of the bill gave rise to a long debate, and various amendments looking to a reduction of duty were offered and rejected. The principal amendments adopted were: first, an amendment in regard to contracts, similar in its provisions to that relative to whisky in the first section, and second, an amendment increasing the tax on cigars which now pay a five dollar tax, to six dollars. Cigarettes are raised from three dollars and fifty cents to three dollars and seventy-five cents. At two o'clock the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

The bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river was taken up.

Mr. STANARD, who had charge of the bill, made a long explanation of its provisions and advocated it.

Considerable discussion followed and several amendments to the bill were offered and rejected. One offered by Mr. THOMPSON, to strike out the portion of the bill which directs the Secretary of War to construct the work in case of default by Mr. Eads, was adopted and the bill passed.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The third section, repealing the stamp tax on matches, was stricken out. For the fourth section, increasing the duties on molasses and sugar twenty-five per cent., a substitute was adopted substantially the same, but including melada.

A motion to strike out the fifth section, which repeals the ten per cent. reduction on manufactured goods, was discussed without action until the committee rose.

Mr. COBURN, from the Select Committee on Alabama Affairs, reported the caucus Force bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House then took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for pension bills only.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day—For the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake region, falling barometer, southwest winds, warmer, cloudy and snowy or rainy weather. For the Middle States, rising, followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly, warmer and cloudy weather and possibly rain or snow. The rivers will continue to fall.

The suspension of Jessup & Co., retail clothiers, New York, is announced.

The steamer Vanecouver, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, has arrived at San Francisco.

The steamers Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, and Fresia, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

Three iron-clads and two thousand five hundred troops will soon be sent from Spain to Cuba.

Brigham Young, who has been wintering in Southern Utah, is expected in Salt Lake City to-day.

A fire in Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio, yesterday, destroyed seven business houses. Loss $15,000; insurance $3,000.

The Japanese Government has appropriated $200,000 for expenditure in connection with the American Centennial.

Ward, of Colfax notoriety, representing Grant parish in the Louisiana Legislature, was yesterday expelled for disorderly conduct.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to take her diamonds from the Khedive.

Adnah Neyhart, one of the oldest and most prominent oil operators, of Crawford county, died Wednesday, at San Diego, Cal., of consumption.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad yesterday, all the directors and officers of last year were re-elected.

The local rates for eastward freight are so high that parties in Utah ship goods to San Francisco, whence it is re-shipped by rail to New York or Boston.

Washburn has withdrawn from the Minnesota Senatorial contest. The last ballot yesterday stood: Lochren, 64; Cole, 37; Milan, 57; Ramsey, 7; scattering, 3.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Extra Session of the Senate Called.

Hawaiian Treaty to be Considered.

Another Treaty with Spain Possible.

THE STUNNING ELECTION NEWS

Good Tidings from New Hampshire and Connecticut.

REVIEW OF THE PINCHBACK CAMPAIGN.

Eads' Jetty System Adopted.

Unexpected Progress with the Revenue Bill—Its Passage Not so Uncertain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1875.

Extra Session of the Senate.

The President's proclamation for an extra session of the Senate, stated in these dispatches some days ago to be in contemplation, was made public to-night. The Hawaiian treaty will be taken up for consideration. Although a treaty of reciprocity, the Committee on Foreign Relations will report it favorable, and it is the impression that their action will be sustained. This is solely on account of the disposition to favor the power in question. It is rumored that a new treaty with Spain will also be submitted. Our present diplomatic relations with that power rest mainly upon the treaty of amity and commerce proclaimed in 1795. Mr. Cushing has long been engaged in the negotiation of a new treaty. The settlement of the Virginius difficulty has already been announced and, it is said, involves other important diplomatic questions. A number of subjects of importance will also be submitted.

The Election News.

The results of the municipal elections in Pennsylvania and elsewhere have staggered the Democratic blatherskites in this city. Private dispatches received here to-day from New Hampshire and Connecticut, give assurances of Republican victories. This intelligence has completely knocked the wind out of those who have been orating so loudly of late, on the Constitution and laws, and have been humoring themselves with eager anticipations of an overthrow of the Republican party.

Commissioner Johnson has now fully resumed his official duties. Several days ago he ventured out for the first time in six weeks.

The Fight Over Pinchback.

The tabling of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was not considered as finally disposing of that question, although it is not likely to come up again this session. A prominent Senator remarked to-day that he thought that Pinchback would have a better chance next session, as many of those who would now vote against him would go out on the 4th of March, and the new Senators, respecting whose views some doubts have been expressed, will have an opportunity to show their colors. They also believed that party fealty will then operate more forcibly than now. The discussion will doubtless be resumed in the extra session, and Pinchback's admission will be hailed as a recognition of the legality of the Kellogg government or *vice versa*.

The Eads Jetty System.

The House to-day, by an emphatic vote, adopted the Eads system for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. The amount allowed to inaugurate the work was five hundred thousand dollars. It is stated that eight millions will be required to complete it.

The Revenue Bill.

The votes of the House to-day on the Revenue bill, much to the surprise of every one, sustained the Committee of Ways and Means on the important items of whisky and tobacco. If the restoration of the ten cent. rate on whisky, the same support, there is a prospect that the bill will go through.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1875.

ADDRESS OF SOUTHERN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS—MODERATION, PATIENCE AND RELIANCE ON NORTHERN DEMOCRATS AND HALF-WAY REPUBLICANS RECOMMENDED.

The following address has just been prepared by the Democratic members of the South and Southwest:

To the People of the Southern States—You have confided to the undersigned, in this connection, to affairs the delicate and difficult task of guarding in the Federal Congress your public interest, your rights and your peace and safety. We therefore pardon the liberty we take of addressing you, at a period so critical, upon a matter affecting your destiny and that of your posterity. We do this that, although the most observe the persistent efforts of some of the leaders of the Republican party to revive the animosities of the late war, which happily are fast giving place to a spirit of concord and unity in every section of our common country. It is impossible to predict certainly the effect of these appeals to patriotism. We think, however, that the honest representation of a few upright and conscientious Federal officers and agents of an independent and able public press and of many citizens, without regard to party, the true condition of the Southern States and the real sentiment of the Southern people are being gradually made known to our fellow-citizens of the North. We hope for their favorable decision, when fully apprised of all the facts. The great ends of good government will be reached when the people of all sections forget that we have been enemies, and come together again as in the early days of the Republic, emulating each other only in devotion to the best interests of the whole country. With this exalted purpose in view, there is nothing inconsistent with the honor and manhood of a brave people to resolve to suffer with forbearance and patience all their provocations and wrongs, looking through the fearful present to the hopeful future and repelling unjust epithets and gratuitous insults with dignified moderation. Let every white man in every neighborhood in the whole South regard himself as a commissioner of peace, and cultivate the kindliest relations towards the black man, remembering that the responsibility for the extreme poverty to which we have been reduced, and the unfriendly movements to which his votes has subjected us, rests not so much upon him as upon the bad men who, with the assurance of Federal support, have used him to his worst passions, sought to make him our enemy. While we labor by all honest means to convince him of the truth that our interests and his are identical, and that both must be preserved by good government, and that those who stir up strife between us are enemies of both races, let us at the same time see that he is fully protected in his guaranteed rights to vote as he pleases in all elections; let us continue to deal with him honestly and fairly, and let us continue cordially to invite to our midst those of any political party who either seek to know the truth or to find homes upon our soil. We do not propose to apologize or admonish you of the disheartening fact, that every street disturbance, every homicide of whatever character, by whomsoever committed, by black or white, Republican or Democrat, such as are incident to every community upon earth, is perverted into evidence of a spirit of lawlessness and violence and a purpose to accomplish political ends. We well know the gross injustice of such charges, which have weight only where ignorance of our true condition prevails. Strenuous efforts are now being made by those who misrepresent you, to induce the passage by Congress of most dangerous measures, in order to irritate our people to drive them to despair and provoke them to violent outbreaks, in order to furnish an excuse for applying for military interference. We express the confident hope a majority of the present Congress will not be found ready to sanction such legislation. If it be accomplished, it would be against the protest, not only of the Democracy, but of the moral worth and statesmanship here of the party in power, and of such Republicans as Bryant, Evarts, Charles Francis Adams and others whose patriotism and sense of justice are known to the entire country. We may, however, mistake. The most extreme, oppressive and unconstitutional measures may be imposed upon you. In such an event, we would appeal to the wisdom and patriotism of a long-suffering people by a course of conduct which will conserve forbearance and hopeful reliance upon the virtue and sense of justice of the American people for the ultimate vindication of our rights, the protection of our liberties and the safety of our republican form of government.

Signed by Senators Goldthwaite, Stevenson, Norwood, Cooper, Gordon, Ransom of North Carolina, McCrary, Bogy, Johnson and Merrimon; and by the following members of the House of Representatives: Messrs. Cook, Caldwell, Bell, Bromberg, Atkins, Waddell, Geddings, Herndon, Miles, Willie, Hancock, Crittenden, John Young Brown, Harris, Young, of Georgia, Whitthorne, Bright, Crossland, Bowen, Beck, Bland, Adams, Clark, Arthur, Comingo, Durham, Hunter, Hatcher, Gunter, Glover, McLean, McLeach, Vance, Robbins, Blount, Harris, Whitehead, Standiford, Stone, Sloss, Young, of Kentucky, Wells, of Missouri, Milliken, Read and Lamar.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

DR. KENEALY ADMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—MITCHEL RULED OUT AND A NEW WRIT OF ELECTION FORTHPERARY VOTED.

LONDON, February 18.—At the opening of to-day's session of the House of Commons, Dr. Kenealy, the newly-elected member from Stoke-on-Trent, entered alone.

The Speaker requested him to withdraw, because for two hundred years it had been the custom for a new member to have two introducers.

Messrs. John Bright and Whalley then offered to accompany the new member in that capacity, but, on motion of Disraeli, the custom was dispensed with in this case.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the election of John Mitchel to Parliament from the county of Tipperary.

Disraeli moved the resolve of which he gave notice last Monday, declaring Mitchel ineligible because he is a convicted felon.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, member for Limerick, moved that the debate be postponed in order to give Mitchel's friends time to consider the peculiar circumstances and determine what course to pursue.

Sir Richard Bagenlly, the Attorney General, confessed that he had not had sufficient time to consider all the legal aspects of the case, but argued that Mitchel was liable to arrest and was disqualified to hold a seat in Parliament.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said the doubts expressed by the Attorney General showed that delay in this matter was desirable. A mistake would entail the gravest consequences.

Mr. Martin, an Irish member and Home Ruler, declared himself responsible for Mitchel's escape, having been consulted in regard to its legality.

The Marquis of Hartington thought that, after the admissions of the Attorney General, it would be more dignified to refer the question to a select committee.

Disraeli ridiculed the reference of this question to a committee. The House, he said, must decide it with promptitude and not show such ignorance of its privileges as to allow a convicted felon to sit within its halls.

A motion to postpone the debate was rejected—162 yeas to 269 nays.

A motion to refer the subject to a committee was negatived, and Disraeli's resolve was adopted without a division of the House.

A motion for a new writ of election for the county of Tipperary followed and was carried without division.

Gladstone and the leading Liberals voted with the Home Rulers in favor of postponing the discussion. It is stated that, in consequence of Mitchel's disqualification, his son, formerly a captain in the Confederate service, will be presented as a candidate for Parliament in Tipperary. Should he be disqualified, Sheridan, a relative of Fenian, will be invited to stand for the country. Mitchel is reported to be seriously ill in consequence of the excitement attendant upon the election.

THE POPE DENOUNCES GERMAN ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.

LONDON, February 19, 6 A. M.—An encyclical from the Pope to the Prussian bishops is published. It denounces the Falk ecclesiastical laws and excommunicates members of the clergy who accept benefices from the State.

France.

A NEW SENATE BILL PREPARED.

PARIS, February 18.—The Right and Left Centres have agreed on a new bill for the organization of a Senate. It provides that the Assembly shall appoint seventy-five Senators, who shall be irremovable. The remaining two hundred and twenty-five are to be elected by the Councils General, municipal councils and council of arrondissement. The duration of that number is to be renewed by election every three years. President MacMahon has agreed to renounce for the exercise of the prerogative of appointing a portion of the Senate.

Germany.

THE GOVERNMENT IN EARNEST ABOUT THAT GUSTAV MATTER.

LONDON, February 19.—Five German men-of-war at Kiel have been ordered to be in readiness for immediate service. Their officers and crews are not allowed to go ashore. It is supposed that they are to sail for Spanish waters in case there is any further delay of satisfaction from Spain for the Gustav outrage. This movement will probably force Spain to resume active measures against the Carlists.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, February 18.—Steamship City of London, from New York, arrived.

MOVILLE, February 18.—Arrived—Victoria, from New York for Londonderry.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 18, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount, in open market for three months' bills 3 7-16 per cent. Sales of 146 bars of silver. Bank of England rate. Consols for money 92 7-16; account 92 7-16. U. S. 5-20's of 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 107¼; do 10-40's, 102¾; new 6's, 105. New York Central, 92; Erie 25; preferred, 42. Illinois Central, 92. Spirits of petroleum 9d@9½d.

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7 9-32; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 7,000 American. Breadstuffs dull. Pork 77s. Lard 65s. Shoulders 33s 6d.

PARIS, February 18.—Rentes 64 francs 77½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 18.—United States bonds 5-20's 103¾.

ANTWERP, February 18.—Refined petroleum 29½ francs.

WILLIAM S. KING

Sends His Valentine to the Minnesota Legislature—He Doesn't Propose to Tell Where He Got His Money, Save in His Own Good Time.

ST. PAUL, February 18.—A long letter has been received from William S. King, addressed to the Legislature, in response to its resolution requesting him to explain his connection with the Pacific Mail business, or resign as a member-elect of the next Congress. King denies the right of the Legislature to inquire into his private affairs, to undertake to censure him, or to demand his resignation. He denounces as a libel the charge which implies (by use of italics) the assumption that he had done anything wrong. He then adds: "Under what arrangement I did receive a large sum of money about the time of the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy bill, is a matter which I do not propose to disclose to the world, except in my own good time, nor that the circumstances which I am under to reach can be secured, to the end that the exact facts in the case can be presented to the public which will bring forth to the fullest and most complet vindication against the falsehoods which you have specified upon your respective journals. Until that time, which I trust is not far distant, I have only to say that not one dollar of money received by me, of which so much has been talked and written, was ever intended for or applied to the influencing of a vote on the Pacific Mail subsidy, and no word or line of all the evidence that has been taken during this long and searching investigation even points to any such conclusion. And so, conscious of my own rectitude in this matter, and pausing here to tender that one Representative who was just enough towards me to refuse his assent to your lying declarations my most grateful thanks, I pass on to some other points which I propose to present to your fair and public consideration."

The rest of King's letter is devoted entirely and at great length to the vituperation of State Senators Donnelly and Wilkinson, averring that they are judging by their record in Congress—no better than it should be. His letter is dated February 11th, but has no postoffice address attached.

Allen T. Caperton, who has been elected United States Senator from West Virginia, was a member of the Confederate Congress in 1863. He is now about sixty years old; was born in Monroe county, Virginia; graduated at Yale College in 1832; is a lawyer by profession, and is regarded as a conservative Democrat.

A negro was yesterday admitted to the senior class of the New Orleans High School, whereupon twenty out of the twenty-two white boys in the class left the school.

Allegheny Committees.

The Finance Committee last evening decided to report adversely to the draft of an act for the classification of property for purposes of taxation, referred to the committee by Councils.

The petition of Bernard Gray for the refunding of some $1,200, which he paid into court as damages to some parties injured by the opening of a street, was after discussion referred to a committee for examination and report.

The Street Committee ordered the preparation of the following ordinances: For grading Buchanan street; for grading, paving and curbing Belmont street; similar improvement to Kerr street; construction of a lateral sewer on Western avenue; changing grade of Federal street, above Ohio; grading and paving Gerst alley; main sewer on Hanover street and McClure avenue.

THE SCHAMBERG LIBEL CASE.

Address of Mr. Marshall—Charge of the Court

The trial of Max Schamberg for libel on Col. Bayne, was concluded before Judge Collier, yesterday. Mr. Marshall made the closing argument for the prosecution, and spoke for over two hours and a half. He defended Col. Bayne, from the allegation of negligence, and showed that under the law, as District Attorney, he had no right to control or prevent private counsel from prosecuting cases in such manner as they might see fit. He also defended the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the assaults made upon it, and the law under which Schamberg had been convicted. The speech was one of Mr. M.'s best efforts.

Judge Collier charged the jury substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—No matter how this case is decided, there is one thing evident to you, that it has been very ably tried. You have spent some days in hearing the evidence, and the ability with which the case was conducted must have struck you. This is the first case, gentlemen, under the new Constitution in which a candidate has been libelled or alleged to have been libelled. There was one other case before Judge Allison, in Philadelphia, something similar to this, but that was a private case, and this is really the first case of this kind that ever came before a jury. It is right that it should have been ably tried, for the provisions of the new Constitution, under which it comes, are different from those of the old Constitution, and the time in trying the case has been well spent. This case is a very important one, much more so than a case involving simply matters of money value.

In the old Constitution of 1790 there was a clause in regard to libel, which was inserted without change in the next Constitution, that of 1838. Then came the last Constitution, that of 1874, and in this some changes were made. The Constitution of 1790 provided that in the prosecution for libel for the publication of matters relating to the investigation of the official conduct of public officers, or any matter proper for public information, the truth thereof might be offered in evidence. This law remained the same in the Constitution of 1838, but in the Constitution of 1874 it was changed. The Constitution now provides:

"The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof.

"No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacity, or any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the matter published was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libel the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court, as in other cases."

The question in law has now arisen which could be given in evidence only to show that the charges are not maliciously or negligently made. Although this is not literally stated in the Constitution, it is conceded that it may be thus given, and I so charge you.

Under the new Constitution this indictment has been found. It charges Colonel Bayne while a candidate for office, and also occupying the position of District Attorney, with having had the defendant in this case sentenced, because he was a Jew, and that he was guilty of corrupt conduct in settling other cases. The rule relative to the qualifications for public offices is well stated in law. Every citizen has a right to discuss the character of the candidate; but he must be ready, if brought into Court to prove the charge he makes or show the jury that he had reasonable grounds to believe them to be true. He can defend on these grounds, but not on any other. This is the rule, gentlemen, and we must have such a rule; if we had not, we could have no election without bloodshed. The defendant is charged in the charges that Col. Bayne did something illegal because defendant was a Jew. Such a charge is a grave one, and a man who would do it is guilty of such a fact is not fit to remain in society. You must take all the evidence into consideration, but the best proof in this case is the record, and 10 feet to 16 feet long; double-head and cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of fitness on each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CL

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1875.

CHEERFUL reading—the returns of the local elections in this State on Tuesday.

AN EXCHANGE suggests that the Democratic party suspend, and place its assets in the hands of assignees. The only trouble is, the party has no available assets.

COLONEL MCCLURE is about to start a Democratic paper in Philadelphia—notwithstanding that the voters of that city have just given such emphatic public testimony that they don't want one on any terms. The Colonel is brave.

ACCORDING to the report of the Bureau of Statistics for last month, the aggregate receipts from internal taxes during the first four months of the current fiscal year amounted to $32,676,452 85, a gain over the corresponding period of the previous year of $2,783,011 65.

IT IS sincerely to be hoped that DISRAELI will reconsider his purpose of moving a resolution in the English House of Commons, declaring JOHN MITCHELL ineligible to a seat in that body. We are afraid the latter, if ousted, will come back here.

THE general results of Tuesday's election show plainly enough that all the Republican party of Pennsylvania needs do to retrieve its past losses and redeem the State, is first, to heal its dissensions and forget its disappointments, and then put forward a ticket composed of the best men the party affords. Under this sign we conquer.

ALMOST all the town Boards of Education in New York have come to the conclusion that a literal compliance with the provisions of the compulsory school law which went into effect in that State at the begining of the present year, is an utter impossibility. It is a good thing, sometimes, to heed the experiences of our neighbors.

SOMETIMES the saying of the old English poet is indeed true—"Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage." A recent Legislative investigation of the management of the Indiana State Penitentiary has developed the fact that some $50,000 have been stolen from the exchequer of that institution during the past year or two by its Democratic officers.

A STATEMENT is going the rounds of the Temperance press, to the effect that the British ex-Premier GLADSTONE was the author of the plan adopted in Liverpool, England, of publishing a weekly list of drunkards. This is an error of fact. The originator of the plan was a relative of the great statesman, who is a magistrate for Liverpool, where he resides. It is best to be accurate in all things.

THE special election for a member of the House of Representatives from the Third ward, Philadelphia, in place of FAGAN, deceased, gives HUNTER, Republican, 1,168, MARSHALL, Democrat, 1,171; and the closeness of these figures leads to the suspicion that they have been doctored by the Democratic officials. There is good reason to think that HUNTER was honestly and fairly elected, and that, if the certificate is not given him, it will be because might is greater than right.

THOSE Democratic members of the Legislature who represent districts that last Tuesday gave Republican majorities, are advised to read and study the returns with great care. If they are not prompted, by the perusal, into resigning, they can, at least, lay to heart the serious reflection that they are misrepresenting their constituents in every party vote they give. They are advised, also, to make a good use of their present chance. The storm that blew them into power will not repeat itself for a generation to come.

ENGLAND is beginning to get a little sick of its boasted Civil Service reform. It will be remembered that in 1870 Mr. GLADSTONE's government decided upon throwing open the whole service of the Crown, the diplomatic service alone excepted, to public competition. The result has not by any means been as successful as was anticipated, and now, after between four and five years experience, a committee has investigated the workings of the system have been of such an unsatisfactory character.

WE HAVE recently, on various occasions, mentioned the almost universal dissatisfaction and disgust with which the swindled people regard those organized stupidities, Democratic and "Reform" State Legislatures. Everywhere the cry against them is the same—in our own State, in Ohio, in Indiana, in Wisconsin, in Illinois, in Missouri, in New Jersey, in New York; everywhere it is agreed that the present sessions will result in the worst Legislation in the United States has ever witnessed up to this time. The people are already finding out their costly mistake of last year, and they will take good care to rectify it at the very earliest opportunity.

THE Indiana papers are making bitter complaints about the present State House of that Commonwealth, stigmatizing it as "a disgrace to her proud name; a laughing stock to her enterprise; a burlesque on her civilization; a monument to her folly, a mockery and a reproach, which must have been originally designed by an idiot and built by a lunatic." This is pretty severe; still, from the accounts we get concerning the present Democratic Legislature of that State, now in session, we think the members ought to be well satisfied with their quarters: the building harmonizes so admirably with the characteristics of its occupants.

GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, the value of whose labors in connection with the census of 1870 can hardly be overestimated, has written a letter strongly advocating the proposed census under the auspices of the various State governments this year. He says that the censuses taken by the States half way between those taken by the general Government, every decade, are of the utmost value to the United States census officers, as showing the causes of the movements of the population. "I am not an alarmist," he says, "and have no fear that our country is about to decline in wealth and population, or, indeed, that it will cease to grow in both elements of greatness; but my own observations and studies have convinced me that very powerful causes are at work among us, the effects of which ought to be as carefully and frequently measured and registered as possible."

THE railroad war between the Baltimore and Ohio road and the Pennsylvania Railroad will be a good thing for those who will now get a chance to travel cheaply, but will be too injurious to both the roads to last long. Those who had to go to Washington city during the war, and had not only to ride from one side of Baltimore to the other in omnibusses to make the connection, but to recheck their baggage, buy new tickets, and wait an hour or two at the depot before getting a chance to leave, because the Baltimore and Ohio road positively refused to sell through tickets, or check through baggage, or make close connections, will give but little heed to GARRETT's high-sounding talk against monopolies in his *pronunciamento* against SCOTT. His own road, between Washington and Baltimore, was for many years a most odious monopoly, and would be so, yet, if it could be. His bad example is now coming back to plague him. He set the copy which SCOTT has imitated. The imitation may be in a larger hand; but the copy is undeniably GARRETT'S.

FROM the beginning of the late political reaction, and for a time almost alone, the COMMERCIAL has steadily held that it was the fixed and deliberate purpose of the ultraists of the South to obtain control of the next Congress, and mould its legislation in the interest of rebels and of the rebellion, invalidating, as far as possible, the Constitutional amendments, and destroying, to the extent of their ability, all the recognized safeguards of union and liberty reared by the people of the nation—in a word, to nullify the whole issues of the war. Systematically and persistently cloaked, at first, this determination is palpable enough at last. One of the most conservative of Northern writers, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, instances a significant incident that occurred the other day, which speaks volumes concerning the temper of the Democratic side of the House. He says:

"A correspondent had printed a paragraph favoring the election of Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, as Clerk of the new House. The correspondent was immediately waited upon by several Southern members, who attempted to persuade him from any further advocacy of this gentleman. He was informed that the objection was not to Mr. O'Brien personally, but to the State which he represented. In the elegant and expressive language of the member speaking for the South, Maryland was a 'puke State'—that is, as he proceeded to explain, 'a Southern State which during the war was neither cold nor hot, neither Confederate nor Union.' The South intended to control the organization of the next House, and had votes enough to do it. No border State that failed the Confederacy in the war should be recognized in that organization. The real South, the old South, would hold the balance of power, and the representatives of the 'puke State' would be made to stand aside. To the question, 'What do you propose to do with Kentucky?' the reply was, 'Kentucky is a puke State, too, and she will have to step down.' Doubtless, Missouri would have received the same condemnation had she been named. Further, at this interview, it was declared that the South intended to claim prominent committees for ex-Confederate generals, and two of these were named; Gen. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, is the only Southern Democrat now on the Military Committee who is re-elected, and he should be Chairman of that committee in the next Congress. The South would insist upon that. For the same reason Wade Horne, of Tennessee, would be Chairman of Naval Affairs. To this programme the entire delegation of one of the largest Southern States was committed, according to this gentleman who was speaking for them. There was no sham about this interview. There was no bluster or bravado about it. It was a cool business consultation between prominent Southern Democrats and a correspondent whom they supposed to be in full accord with themselves. It clearly shadows forth what the next attempt of the strongest element that will contend for the control of the next House."

Months ago we gave our readers notice that this was what the North might expect upon the accession of the Democrats to power—the full restoration of the rebel element to the control of national affairs. This is the feast to which the people of the United States are now invited. Let them govern themselves accordingly.

THE TIDAL WAVE RETURNING.

The Democratic reaction which set in so furiously, last fall, has been short-lived. We felt sure it was but a passing spasm of popular petulance, and would right itself at the first opportunity.

The opportunity came on Tuesday last, and the people, everywhere, seem to have been eager to prove to the country that the verdict of last fall was a mistake. Philadelphia returns a Republican majority of 12,000 on a total of but 80,000 votes, elects sixteen Republican Magistrates out of twenty-four, returns twenty-two Republicans out of the twenty-nine Select Councilmen, and fifty-five Republicans out of the seventy Common Councilmen, to say nothing of School Directors and Assessors in the same proportion. It is a clean sweep, and indicates a Republican majority in the city of at least 20,000 on its full vote of 150,000. Her Republicans are now confident of giving that majority to HARTRANFT for Governor.

Lancaster city was nearly a tie, last year, and elected ROSENMILLER, Republican, to the Legislature, by a bare majority. It now gives STAUFFER, Republican, for Mayor, 454 majority, and the Republicans carry nearly the entire Councils and School Board. Lancaster was known, in Whig times, as "the only Democratic city in the country," and it remained Democratic until James BUCHANAN departed this life. Since then it has once or twice gone Republican, but has very generally been relied upon confidently to stand by the Democracy. It has now been twice in succession carried by the Republicans, and the huge majority given on Tuesday last, is a fair basis for the confident hope that she will remain permanently Republican hereafter.

Reading is another old Democratic city. It gave a Democratic majority last November of 300, and has only been once in a while captured by our friends. The majority is now three hundred the other way. Mayor JACKSON has been triumphantly re-elected, with Republican Councils and Republican School Board to match. It is a glorious victory, and if those who have won it, by standing together manfully, will only stick together hereafter, that city will be permanently redeemed from the reproach of Democratic misrule, and Reading will become a grand Republican oasis in the terrible Democratic desert of Berks.

Harrisburg has also been a close and doubtful city for some time, but its general inclination has been Democratic. It gave a Democratic majority at the special municipal election last year, and elected a Democratic Council; and the defeat in the State, last November, had so disheartened the Harrisburg Republicans that they came up to the work of this February election with fear, doubt and distrust; yet they worked hard, and notwithstanding the bitter cold of the weather, polled 1,950 out of the 3,300 votes cast, electing seven out of nine Select Councilmen, eighteen out of twenty-one Common Councilmen, six out of nine School Directors, all of the city and nearly all of the ward officers. The Democratic nest was completely broken up.

Scranton remains Democratic, unchanged, and Williamsport and Altoona were carried by the Democrats on the liquor issue, and not on political grounds. The other cities of the State continue without marked change from previous municipal elections, but none of them is of so much importance, politically, as the cities we have named. Still, our reports from New Castle, Meadville, Erie, Titusville and Wilkesbarre, are of the most encouraging kind, and show that the Republicans of all those places were wide awake on Tuesday last, and attentive to the maintenance of their local supremacy; while from such county seats as Allentown, Easton, Norristown, West Chester, Lebanon, Pottsville and Tyrone, and from various towns and townships throughout the State, we have returns all showing that the tidal wave of last fall has been effectually turned back in Pennsylvania, and that our noble old State may once more be regarded as in line with her sister Republican States.

The results of the election for Councilmen and ward officers in these cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny also show a great change from last fall. Allegheny was then about equally divided, while nearly every ward in Pittsburgh gave a Democratic majority. It was the vote of Pittsburgh which changed the political character of the Legislature and elected the Democratic State ticket. Instead of that result we are able to make a showing of Republican councils elected in both cities, the majorities being decisive. There are, of course, local mishaps here and there in each; but as a general rule the Republicans carried both cities handsomely and conclusively. The change from last November is like the change from winter temperature to that of balmy spring.

It remains, now, for Connecticut and New Hampshire to follow up this auspicious opening of the campaign of 1875, and by decisive Republican victories contribute to put the country back into safe hands. Nothing would quiet the troubles in Louisiana so quickly as Republican majorities at the polls at these early elections. The Democratic triumphs last year in Connecticut and New Hampshire revived the fiendishness of the Southern heart, and fired it into overt acts of resistance to the constituted authorities, and the election of EATON as United States Senator from Connecticut, carried the first gleam of hope into the hearts of the cut-throats who have since deluged Mississippi with innocent blood. A Democratic reverse in the same States, now, would bring these fellows to a sudden sense of apprehension, and subdue them into quietness, if not into submission. We commend to their earnest attention the returns from Pennsylvania.

THE two railroad presidents of Wisconsin, who took an active part in defeating Senator CARPENTER's re-election, Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL and Mr. RUSSELL SAGE, were declared by the United States Supreme Court, in an opinion delivered by Judge DAVIS, in the case of WHEELER *vs.* SAGE, reported in 1 Wallace, 518, to be guilty of conspiracy to cheat an insolvent debtor out of property that would otherwise have gone to the relief of his other creditors. Judge DAVIS, in that opinion said:

"The warehouse case," as it is somewhere called in the record, is anything but creditable to the parties concerned, and it is surprising that they should have been willing to give publicity to it through a legal proceeding. Sweet was an insolvent debtor, owing Sage, Wheeler & Slocum $281,000, secured on real estate in Milwaukee, which was worth, when the security was given, $50,000, and over one hundred thousand dollars when the bill in this case was filed. In 1854 and 1855, when the scheme to perfect the title was in full progress, the property was appreciating in value. Judgments had been entered against Sweet in the Circuit Court to the amount of $18,556 04, and in favor of various other creditors for the sum of $59,567 73. Suit to foreclose was commenced and a vigorous defense interposed. Sweet denied that there was as much due on the mortgage as was set forth in the bill, and he claimed a share of the general business, and that he was entitled to a credit of $12,000 for the rent of the warehouse for three years, during which time it had been occupied by Wheeler & Co. If this defense was successful they could not hope to 'perfect the title.' The property was too valuable and the venture too great to lie idle and wait the ordinary progress of a suit in chancery. The property must be saved at all events, and Sweet's peace bought. Wheeler writes to Sage May 5, 1855: F. thinks if you can buy Sweet's peace, that the creditors of Sweet could be blinded off by getting a large decree and taking a proper time to sue it, and the price of Sweet's peace to be contingent to the final adjustment of title.'

"Again, under date of May 18, he writes to Sage, that 'if we do not make some arrangement with S. to stop the defense and let us have the decree at this term, we will have to take the money on the mortgage, as the property has risen in value more than 100 per cent. within the last two years, and we want you and Mr. Slocum to come out at once and do something.'

"'To perfect the title' and grasp the coveted prize, the defense must be stopped, the decree bought off and the decree enlarged beyond the just sum, so as to 'bluff creditors.' The nearer the decree was to the actual value of the property, the less was the chance of being outbid. To pay value for the property was not embraced in the scheme, but if Sweet was silenced there would be no difficulty of fixing the decree at a sum which would forever repress competition, and the decree was actually made for the sum of $33,000, when the amount due was only $21,000! It is true that Sage, in his answer, says that Mitchell had this done from motives of his own. But the correspondence between Wheeler and Sage abundantly proves that, *to get a deed for the nominal instead of the real amount due on the mortgage, was one of the main parts of their project. The court was imposed on and a combination formed, the object and direct tendency of which was to secure the title to the valuable real estate of an insolvent debtor at the expense and sacrifice of his creditors.*"

There is not any particular discredit in being beaten by such fellows as these. The disgrace belongs to the State that harbors and protects them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York *Sun* is to journalism what the can-can is to dancing.

The railroads are preparing for the Centennial, and it's none too soon.

The Kansas Legislature has passed a bill authorizing cities and towns to issue relief bonds.

And so that dreadful "gag law" doesn't gag any body, after all. The *Post* may now howl, unafraid.

There are over three thousand frozen hydrants in New York city. Water perilous condition of things!

There is not a solitary lawyer in the Delaware Legislature. The public whipping-post, however, still exists.

Those Brooklyn people seem to mourn more the shame which sin brings than the sin which brings the shame.

New Yorkers are looking sharp after that Massachusetts *bonanza*. The region will be all alive in the spring.

The latest plan proposed for the propulsion of street cars is to utilize the natural spring of compressed air.

A New York thief recently stole a picture entitled "The Stool of Repentance." He is sitting on it, in prison, now.

The Minnesota lakes are dotted over with the cabins of fish-spearers, many of them in the distance, looking like embryo villages.

Following the example of Boston, Chicago wisely proposes to admit women to share in the labors of the city School Board.

"The poor ye have always with you." Last year Chicago gave assistance to 9,919 families of 40,096 persons, at a cost of $383,078.

Browning's latest poem is entitled "Aristophane's Apology; or, A Comic Poet's Letter of Contrition." The name of the woman isn't given.

A hint for Pennsylvania. Governor Enston, of Massachusetts, says that art education has added largely to the industries of that State.

An Iowa blacksmith is teaching his oldest daughter the mysteries of his trade, and she is learning so fast that she can now shoe a horse.

The list of candidates for Governor of Kentucky fills two columns of the *Courier-Journal*; and yet that paper says the country is "leaderless."

Clark Mills' statue of General Jackson on horseback, executed for Nashville, is pronounced a success. It is going up and down the public markets, begging for a bidder.

"Lock-outs," are gradually becoming the [illegible] and when this test of endurance is tried, the manufacturers generally triumph.

"War is a game which, were subjects wise, kings would not play at." It costs three thousand millions of dollars a year to support the armies of Europe.

Plenty of money out there. Two additional banks have just been started in San Francisco, one with a capital of $10,000,000, and the other of $5,000,000.

Enterprise. A shrewd Hoosier lately borrowed $25,000 of a buxom widow, with which to conduct business, and then liquidated the indebtedness by marrying the lender.

The Wisconsin Legislature has shown a proper appreciation of the educational accomplishments of its members by purchasing two hundred Webster's Unabridged for their use.

Compensation. A Michigan paper says: "At least five and a half feet of snow in the woods up here prevents the leaves of the forest from blowing around and covering in trails."

A good work. During January, the saloons of Brooklyn were reduced from 3,119 to 2,460, and the monthly census for March is, it is said, show a considerable further reduction.

An Iowa station agent who wanted to use a red lantern, but had no red globes, wrote to the Superintendent to send him a gallon of red signal oil. The latter, however, sent him his discharge.

The sceptical St. Louis *Globe* thinks it was money out of Moses' pocket that when he wrote out the Decalogue he hadn't lawyer Shearman, of Brooklyn, on hand as an adviser.

The free traders insist that a reduction of the tax on whisky one-half would double the revenue. On the same principle the total abolition of the one should quadruple the other.

A Virginia court has decided that the support of a colored *filius nullius* cannot be charged upon a white man, but must become a county charge. Of course the court was Democratic.

Fancy rowing on our rivers at this season of the year; yet the English Oxford and Cambridge crews are in full training for the annual race, which will come off on the 20th of next month.

An apparatus has been invented by which tunes can be played by telegraph. It is called the telephone, and when put in operation all the operators along the line can hear the tunes distinctly.

Professor Sumner, of Yale College, hits the white when he says the nature of "independent" journalists is "to throw mud on a man anyway, and if it don't belong to him he can scrape it off."

Western authorities consider the prospects for lake freights the coming season as very poor. A Milwaukee paper doubts if the rate for wheat will exceed four and a half cents to Buffalo at the opening.

The widely prevalent pneumonia is raging as an epidemic in some parts of Connecticut. Congestion of the lungs is speedily followed by congestion of the brain, and the patient, unless relieved, dies in a few hours.

Some of the extensive prehistoric ruins in Southwestern Colorado, discovered by the Hayden expedition last fall, are of such liliputian dimensions that they must have been inhabited by mere human wrens and swallows.

A Remarkable Family.

On Tuesday, in old Trinity church, New York, funeral services were held over the ashes of three aged men, brothers and representatives of a family noted in the more quiet pages of the annals of that city. One had achieved fame in the walks of medicine; the second had made his name a byword of good faith in commercial circles; the third wore the title he had earned by service in the army of his country. All had passed the Scriptural limit of four-score years, and each of them met "the last enemy" calmly, in full possession of his senses, and with his reward before him. They were the last of nine boys, two of whom died in infancy. Two fell asleep in 1853, when they had reached the age of three-score, and had won reputation and riches. Two died last winter, full of years and honors, and on Tuesday the family vault in Greenwood opened to receive Major Joseph Delafield, aged eighty-five years, Mr. Henry Delafield, aged eighty-three years, and Dr. Edward Delafield, aged eighty-one. Seldom does a family make so good a record, and it was the glory of these eminent citizens that they had no undue ambitions, and ever shunned notoriety. The sons and daughters of such men cannot but grow up to honor, and the community must be the gainer by such grand examples of a noble life.

FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Character of the Country—Santa Barbara and Its People—What a Farmer from the East Must Learn—The Climate—A Resort for Invalids—The Rainy Season, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SANTA BARBARA, February 8, 1875.

It has been much in fashion, this year, to send letters from this region, to the Eastern papers, with glowing account of the beauty, fertility and healthfulness of Southern California in general, and of Santa Barbara in particular. Why, then, may I not offer a scrap from my pencil to the columns of the COMMERCIAL, that I have, in times past, so often helped to fill? I have written many an article, when I had not so much to write about. As I am a sojourner only, and not a resident—"forty-niner" or later—do not expect of me any of the vernacular big-talk.

The smooth waters of the Pacific are, all along this coast, fringed with a rough border of mountains. Mountains require a good deal of standing room; and so comparatively little land along the coast is left for the plow. But mountains usually have valleys in their neighborhood, and from their steep sides, and out of the many canons by which they are cleft, flow down fertilizing materials to enrich the humble and grateful valleys. Whatever arable land there is, therefore, is of excellent quality. The Santa Barbara Valley, one of the most extensive, I believe, is equal to any in the productiveness of its soil. The general trend of the coast here is southeast and northwest, extending back many miles into the interior, and opening southeasterly upon the sea at the city of Santa Barbara. At the city it is about a mile and a half wide, having the coast range of mountains, 3,000 feet high, on the east and northeast, and a lower range of hills on the west, that separate it, in that direction, from the ocean. The city extends to the beach. Twenty-five miles out in ocean there is a range of large and elevated islands, south of the city and in full view from it.

Of the town, chiefly, I propose to write. It contains about 5,000 inhabitants, probably more, having increased rapidly within the past two or three years. It is an old place, having been the site of one of the Jesuit missions, with its usual *presidio* or military station. The old town, of adobe houses, grew up around the *presidio*, as it became necessary by the intermarrying of the Spanish soldiers with the native Indian women. Such a place was Santa Barbara, forty years ago, this month, when Dana, the young amateur sailor, author of "Two Years Before the Mast," visited it. And such it remained long after. Since this part of old Mexico became part of the United States, things have greatly changed. Southern California and, eminently, this locality have, during the last five years, got a high reputation for their genial and salubrious climate. Many persons and families have come hither for a winter's stay, or for permanent residence, solely for reasons of health. The town has, consequently, not only grown in extent, but has assumed the character, manners and appearance of an American city. The old mixed race of people are here, of course, and now several hundreds of Chinamen have come; but the American people are, in numbers, character, intelligence and business enterprise, the population who give character to the place. Their dwellings are of the modern Eastern style, on large lots, and surrounded with the attraction of shrubbery and flowers. The school house has been introduced. Protestant churches are erected and well occupied—both pulpits and pews; a college, the largest edifice in the place, I think, is well supplied with teachers and well attended by pupils. Instead of the half-dozen Yankee vessels that used to visit the place in the trade for hides, steamers come almost daily, calling, in their trips along the coast, up and down, between San Francisco in the north and San Diego in the extreme south of the State. Between the same distant points also runs a line of stages, passing through this place, and bringing daily mails. As this port, lying in a curve of the coast, is some forty or fifty miles out of the course from Panama to San Francisco, the steamers on that line have not been accustomed to call here, and hence passengers coming from New York, by the Isthmus route, have to go to San Francisco and return the two hundred and eighty miles to reach Santa Barbara. I understand this inconvenience is to be remedied by arrangements recently made, but not yet put in operation.

As to farming interests in this valley, I am not able to speak very fully or decidedly. From the nature of the case—the limited amount of land—there cannot be many very extensive farms, though there are plenty of vast dimensions. When one hears of farmers owning several thousands of acres, he must not, usually, suppose that these are of tillable land. Sheep ranges are commonly of such land as cannot be tilled at all. But small farms are said to be remunerative to industrious labor. A farmer, coming to this country from the East, would indeed have to learn his business over again, on account of the peculiarities of the climate and soil. He would not find it to his purpose to begin with his new lesson, when to plow and sow. If told that he must expect to raise a crop of corn without a drop of rain on it, from the planting to the picking, he would be in despair about the planting. If told that there was excellent pasture but no meadows; that he must keep his stock without a mouthful of what he would call hay; that he could not break up his summer-fallow till winter; I think the endowment of two fleeces a year, from his sheep, would hardly be sufficient to persuade him to undertake farming here, till he had learned more about it. Then it would be all right with him. He would see that as "a rose by any other name would smell," as sweet," so barley, cut when half ripe and cured like hay, is as good as hay, because cattle and horses like it as well, and fatten on it. It is always bright and clean, as during the summer there is no rain to damage it. It sells for more than twice the price of hay in addition. Various crops grown in the East are raised in great perfection in this country.

Fruit-orchards are, in this vicinity, but in their early period of bearing. Grapes, of one kind chiefly, have been raised abundantly, for many years, but the choicer varieties, as well as many other kinds of fruit, have been introduced, like the schools, by the American in-comers. Apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, figs, olives, almonds, English walnuts, pecan nuts, &c.—all these grow and produce well. Oranges grow better further south, but some are raised here. Many of the almond trees are in bloom, and looked while riding through the town to-day. Olives and almonds, in the older orchards, produce well, and the fruits find a ready sale, at good prices, in the San Francisco market.

As this place is but about six degrees of latitude below Pittsburgh, the difference in climate is surprising. On this topic of physical geography, I shall enlarge, but I will close my letter with a few facts that may be interesting to your readers. I have not seen a flake of snow since I came. I think there have not been ten days without sunshine and not over twelve without sunshine all day. It is a popular way of designating a cloudy day, to say that it is one of the fifteen, meaning that of the 365 in the year 350 are bright and the other fifteen cloudy. This is probably, like many such sayings, an admitted exaggeration. I have been here the whole of November, December and January, and my thermometer, in a fair exercise north and out of doors, has never been caught, by me nearer the bulb than the fortieth degree, and so low, but once. One day, the Christmas flowers was on the mountains, and on one of the peaks there was seen from our door a covering of snow for half an hour; but the mercury, at my side, was then standing at 58 degrees. The gentleness of the winter is, perhaps, still more forcibly shown by the flowers. I will name only such as are known generally in the East as house plants, needing to be as carefully kept from the cold as a young baby: roses of the most delicate varieties, geraniums, fuchias, carnations, calla lilies, heliotropes, camelias, verbenas. These, in great profusion —except camelias, which I have not in only one garden—I have seen in full bloom to-day, all through the town. They have been in full bloom every day since I came to Santa Barbara. Vegetables, also, are obtained fresh from gardens, as often as needed—radishes, beets, cauliflowers, lettuce, &c.—and the Chinese gardeners are planting, and pulling for sale, every day.

I think this is sufficient to show the mildness of the climate. I may add another thing: I have gone to church every Sabbath without any overcoat, although I am up in the cool age of life, and have never seen fire in the church except a little one damp day.

It is evident that, for delicate persons, the winter here is very favorable. Yet it must, in justice, be said, also, that the great change from warm days to cool, chilly nights is very trying. And this is the more remarkable how chilly the nights are, though there are no frosts, which affect the most delicate plants. The dews are heavy. These answer the purpose of rain to vegetation. For seven or eight months, April to November, there is no rain. The annual rain fall is eleven or twelve inches. This winter, thus far, there has been more than usual. One lasted five days and nights, making a little over fourteen inches, five inches falling in one night—a California rain.

But, after all, people have sickness and die, even in this genial climate. Not a few come thousands of miles, from comfortable homes, to die here among strangers. And many live here, in comparative health, who could not live in a rigorous climate.

J. F. M.

Professor Tice, of Missouri, a scientist of some celebrity, contributes to the St. Louis *Democrat* a paper on meteorological cycles, in which he maintains that we shall ultimately be able to predict not only with great accuracy the coming phenomena days and years in advance of their occurrence, but their intensity also.

The declared value of imported articles remaining in the public warehouses, October 31, 1874, according to the January report of the Bureau of Statistics, just issued, was $15,880,274, against $68,606,604 in October, 1873; being a reduction of the stock in store of $19,726,330.

The Democratic leaders of New Hampshire are said to be in favor of inviting Senator-elect Andrew Johnson to take the stump in that State.

THE CRUEL WINTER.

Terrible Effects of the Extreme Cold on the Massachusetts Coast—Provincetown Harbor Closed Up by an Immense Field of Ice—The Lives of One Hundred and Fifty Fishermen in Immediate Danger.

A special from Boston says: Never before, within the memory of any inhabitants along the cape coast, has ice formed in the bay to such an extent as at the present time. At Provincetown the harbor is closed up entirely, and a vast field of ice fills the bay between Wood End and the southern part of the Monument in Sandwich, twenty-one miles across, and extends clear up to Brewster and Orleans, a distance of thirty miles from the water line. The sight is a strange one. Where always before the eye has seen the blue waves of ocean toss is now a plain of snow, while the ice is only broken here and there by vessels wrapped and well-nigh hidden in the cold embrace of the new element, and high, jagged piles of ice were thrown up by the action of the wind and tide. The scene is dreary and desolate, but it affords no hint of the awful peril which threatens the lives of 150 or more fishermen as fast imprisoned upon their vessels as if bound with chains behind bolts and bars. Here are twenty-eight vessels, varying in size from 60 to 200 tons, held immovable. Most of them are fishing schooners of about 100 tons burden, carrying from ten to fifteen men, and provisions for a three or four days' cruise, and they have already been bound in nearly that time. Food and water are fast giving out. Aid cannot reach them, nor can they in many instances reach it. A special dispatch to the Boston *Daily Advertiser* from Provincetown says that the only change in the situation is for the worse, owing to the giving out of provisions. The wind blows with relentless violence, and with hourly increasing coldness. Should the grip of ice hold on the men on many of the schooners will be taken out only for burial. If the cold continues, all will probably take the risk of saving their lives by a five or ten mile walk over ice-hummocks and air-holes. Ice cakes piled up on one another to the height of many feet, while here and there wide open stretches of blue sea intervening, forbid any attempt to help them from the shore. Beyond question there are ten or twelve schooners on which there is no coal, no water, and perhaps not twenty-four hours' food. Some of the men on the ice-locked schooners succeeded on Monday in reaching the shore. A few returned with what provisions they could carry to succor the forlorn hope. The passage occupied hours, and was attended with imminent peril. Several times did one or the other fall into the icy deep and was rescued by his companions. The majority departed for their homes, leaving their vessels to their fate.

PERSONAL.

"Dear Tom—Come immediately if you see this. If not, come on Sunday." This difficult invitation appears as a personal in the London *Times*.

The distinguished German African explorer, Dr. George Schweinfurth, has been appointed by the Khedive, General Director of all the large collections, museums and other scientific institutions of Cairo.

Elder Joseph Smith, a son of the original Mormon, is lecturing in the western part of Illinois. Although a Mormon, he is not a polygamist, and declares that that institution is a desecration of the sacred doctrines taught in the "true book."

The charges against Robert M. Douglas, son of Stephen A. Douglas, in connection with the expenditure of money as United States Marshal in North Carolina, seem to have been instigated by political malice. All the witnesses for the prosecution thus far have admitted that Douglas enjoys an excellent reputation as an efficient officer and honest man.

Mrs. Brigham Young, No. 1, who married with the old Mormon at Nauvoo, Illinois, many years ago, is now visiting former acquaintances at Battle Creek, Mich. She believes in Brigham, and states as an indication of his love, that when he parted with her at Salt Lake, he told her to make a good long visit, but he would not like to her stay away *more than a year!*

Recently a benevolent gentleman from Vermont applied to a Boston gentleman for aid in sending a Vermont missionary to Turkey. The reply was as follows: "I have invested much in Vermont securities, and lost many thousands by the acts of your railroad men, sustained by the people and the courts. I have also lived in Turkey, and had much intercourse with her people. I would far rather give my money to send Turks as missionaries to Vermont."

Man is a gay deceiver the world over. Two confiding old ladies of Baltimore boarded a stingy old curmudgeon of means for twenty-seven long years, never presenting him with a bill, but relying upon his assurance that he would remember them in his will. The old gentleman died lately, forgetting all about the matter, and now his former landladies have entered suit against the administrator of the estate for the amount of their board bill. They ought to get it, too.

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Route No. 515—Via Washington, Lynchburg, Bristol, Atlanta, Macon and Jesup.

Route No. 516—Via Washington, Richmond, Augusta, Tennessee and Savannah.

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PEEL, PEW AND BOILER PLATES.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

88 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

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PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL. J

E. B. CAMPBELL.

ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL ROOFING.

Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

854 PENN AVE.

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Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!

Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

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WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King.

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 36 Walnut street.

E. M. BUTZ,

ARCHITECT,

Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,

Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received.

Certificates of Deposit issued with Interest.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

Investment Securities a Specialty.

Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

Draw Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. per'm the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court, NEW YORK.

Postoffice Box 5026.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1868.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, S. P. Jones, Hiram Stowe, R. H. Hartley, G. W. Hallman, J. K. Moorhead, SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons BANKERS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE Renting of Safes IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

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Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

President.....HENRY LLOYD.

Vice President.....EDWARD GREGG.

Secretary and Treasurer.....WM. LITTLE.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW,

ESTABLISHED 1835.

B. K. Jamison & Co., BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

347 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JUST RECEIVED.

150 Barrels Choice Apples.

We will receive every week, by the barrel, the Choicest Apples brought to market. PRIME CIDER on draught. FAMILY APPLE BUTTER. BEST LEAF LARD in the city. WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city.

Please give us a call and satisfy yourself.

No. 80 Fourth Ave.

trhs K. GOFF.

200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES, 25 barrels prime Navy Beans, 15 barrels Eggs, 50 barrels choice Silver-skinned Onions. 150 bags Timothy Seed, 75 bags Clover Seed, 20 tubs Roll Butter, 150 jars Jelly, (gallons), 30 barrels 3-year-old Vinegar, 15c ₱ gal. HENRY REA, JR., Liberty street, opp. Smithfield.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

No. 18 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

B. H. LUBBERS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,

No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension

Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.

Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

Fairbank's Standard

Scales

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

trhs And AQUA AMMONIA

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA

OFFICE—NO. 18 MARKET ST., PITT URG

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 18, 1875.

While we may justly style money a drug in the present condition of the market, yet like the drug *cundurango*, the holders of it esteem it so highly as to be most reluctant to part with it on any reasonable terms.

Given, any sum of money, the owner thereof will demand a divisor so great as to make the quotient ridiculously small in the eyes of the borrower, or else he will place so many difficulties in the way that nothing short of a knowledge of financial logarithms, sines and co-tangents will enable the would-be recipient to extract it.

Seriously, so severe have been the experiences of purchasers of paper during the past year, in many instances, that investors are to-day verging towards the opposite extreme and hesitate to buy really good paper, more from a lack of confidence in their own judgment, than from any real objections they can conjure up.

Good mortgages are in fair demand at about the customary Pittsburgh rates, viz: nine to ten per cent., according to quality and credit of the mortgagors. Stocks appear weak with but few transactions, the offerings being insignificant, with the exception of those of the individual liability banks, which are selling at prices which may really be termed bargains.

Perhaps nothing would so greatly tend to renew at once the business prosperity of Pittsburgh as Congressional aid to some of the great internal railway enterprises. To this end petitions are being extensively circulated in the city by parties interested, and are receiving a large number of signatures, many of which are those of our prominent business men and manufacturers.

The recent views expressed by the President have acted rather as a damper upon these projects and may, no doubt, delay them for a considerable period. Nevertheless the general impression seems to be that sooner or later Congressional aid must be extended towards the railroads, and the sanguine friends of the schemes express themselves as perfectly satisfied to await the revulsion of public sentiment, which they aver must at no very distant day take place with reference to them. It is alleged that, granting the premises, that the United States receives none of the returns guaranteed by the roads themselves, yet the advantages gained by the development of the country and the increased value of property lands, will more than compensate for all and every expenditure heretofore undergone.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 18, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110¼	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5-20's, 1862, coup	119	119	119	119	119	119
5-20's, 1862	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
5-20's, 1864	117	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1865	119	119	119	119	119	119
5-20's, 1865, Registered	119	119	119	119	119	119
5-20's, 1867	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1867, Registered	119	119	119	119	119	119
5-20's, 1868	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
10-40's, coupons	114	114	114	114	114	114
Currency 6's	119	119	119	119	119	119
Pacific Mail	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Western Union Tel	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	31	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
New York Central						
Adams Express	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Wells Fargo Express	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
American Express	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
United States Express	50	50	50	50	50	50
New York Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Erie	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Michigan Central	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Toledo & North'n	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do preferred	55	55	55	55	55	55
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul, common	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
St. Paul, preferred	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	38¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Harlem	128					
Hannibal & St. Joe.						
C. C. & I. C.						
Cumberland						
Do. new						
Canton Companies, July						
Missouri 6's	90					90

SALES OF THE WEEK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	17	37	12
Friday	51	15	4
Saturday	61	29	6
Monday	33	12	3
Tuesday	37	12	36
Wednesday	76	22	29
Total	322	162	90
Total last week	260	134	65

SALES OF THE WEEK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	543	2,119	1,872
Friday	107	1,933	110
Saturday	2	1,098	157
Monday	58	2,100	845
Tuesday	126	1,931	3,825
Wednesday	1,163	1,500	4,000
Total	2,039	10,171	10,009

The receipts, while increased over last week, continue light, owing to the slippery condition of the country roads, which renders it difficult and dangerous to drive stock through the country for shipment. It is also probable that the rival routes of transportation are drawing large quantities of Western stock for shipment on the routes north and south of this city.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle are somewhat increased during the past week, the supply being about one head in excess of last week. The quality of the stock was fair, there being a small proportion of thin light stock. On Monday and Tuesday, trade was dull and dragging, and there were some expectations of a decline in prices. The dullness of the market, however, was attributable to the absence of the Philadelphia and New York buyers, who did not put in an appearance until Wednesday morning. Prices were kept steady until that day by the lightness of the arrivals. On Wednesday, trade was very active, and business was brisk, at about last week's quotations, the activity of the demand being somewhat caused by the large number of arrivals on that day. Some efforts were made by the Philadelphia interest to force lower prices, but up to date the market has been held up to former prices. Owing to the small proportion of country buyers the market for small thin cattle was slow. Purchases so far have been chiefly for shipment to Philadelphia. The sales of cattle up to last night reached a total of 2,039 head, against the previous week. Should the run of cattle continue as heavy proportionately to-day and to-morrow, as it was yesterday, it might have the effect of weakening market prices. We quote as follows:

Choice 1,400 ₱ cattle.....$5 87@7 12½
Choice 1,300 ₱ cattle.....6 12@6 37½
Prime 1,300 ₱ cattle.....5 87@6 00
Prime 1,100 ₱ cattle.....5 37@5 75
Good 1,000 ₱ cattle.....4 87@5 00

Hogs.

As noticed in our report published on Tuesday morning, the prices of best Philadelphia hogs were up to $5 25@5 30 on Monday, an advance of about 60c per cwt. on last week's quotations. The firmness continued on Tuesday, but on Wednesday the market went off, under increased receipts of 28 cars, about 1000 lbs per cwt. The increased prices on heavy hogs are due to the condition of the roads in the country, which renders it almost impossible to drive that class of stock to the railroads for shipment. The lighter class of hogs were in good supply, and on Wednesday prices on this grade were weak. There is a fair probability that prices will be easier during the rest of the week, as a large number of cars are reported on the road, and as the Western markets are somewhat lower. The regular New York buyers have been drawing upon Chicago directly for their supplies which curtails the demand here, and exercises a rather adverse influence on prices. We quote:

Prime Philadelphias.....$5 15@5 40
Best Baltimores.....7 00@7 25
Good Yorkers.....6 90@7 00
Light Yorkers.....6 60@6 75
Rough and swine.....4 50@5 50

Sheep.

The supply of sheep in the yards on Monday was liberal, and trade was rather dull and slow with a drooping tendency. On Tuesday, however, the demand improved, and a fair increased receipts the market became firm and transactions were active at last week's quotations. On Wednesday the market was firm with fair activity, and prices steady. The receipts fell off somewhat considerably in excess of last week, but the demand being steady the market ruled very much the same as during the last week. The advance obtained in the early part of the week appears to be fully maintained, and it seems probable that the same views will be maintained for the rest of the week, as follows:

Best 100 to 110 lbs.....$6 25@6 50
Best 90 to 100 lbs.....6 00@6 25
Best 80 to 90 lbs.....5 25@5 75
Common 70 to 80 lbs.....4 50@5 00

BANKS AND BANKERS.

We give below a list of the sales and purchases made by the leading dealers during the course of the week, from which an exact opinion of the rulings of the market can be obtained:

Cattle.

J. P. SADLER & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,100	$5 00	30	21,300	$5
1	920	4 00	20	20,300	5 00
30	35,800	5 60	20	12,610	4 50
20	5,600	6 00	20	12,120	4
9	16,220	4 62	20	21,980	5 15
19	20,350	5 50	20	11,720	4
1	1,060	3 87½	1	1,710	4 50
6	5,010	5 75	4	4,110	5
19	20,780	5 75	20	21,960	5
2	1,970	5 87½	33	33,120	5 50
20	14,420	5 87½	17	15,400	5 50
1	1,010	6 00	13	13,930	5
1	1,100	5 00	19	19,050	5
20	20,350	5 87½	20	18,870	5
17	15,030	4 40	6	6,990	5 75
2	1,760	5 75	18	13,560	5 62½
1	1,010	6 00	1	1,010	5
4	4,800	5 00	5	6,750	5 87
1	1,240	5 75	34	45,270	5
17	19,670	5 10			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD.

28	15,470	$5 00	20	20,800	$6 05
76	19,450	5 00	18	19,730	5 90
18	19,750	5 30	17	18,460	5 50
20	20,000	5 30	17	20,020	5 50
16	19,330	4 25	16	16,800	5
15	19,950	5 13	20	20,740	5 25
16	18,070	5 15	1 cow		50
1 bull	1,240	4 00	34	43,090	5
20	20,000	5 50	21	19,780	5
35	34,810	5 60	1	1,850	5 50
18	18,710	5 50	1	1,000	5 50
1	1,000	5 30	16	17,220	5 40
20	20,000	5 30	20	20,000	5 25
5	2,530	6 00	17	18,920	5 00

BERGER, HUPP & CO. SOLD.

54	65,250	$5 20	2	2,360	$5 50
20	21,220	6 50	2	2,210	6 00
20	21,260	5 50	10	11,920	5 75
20	21,220	5 50	18	19,080	5 75
35	40,920	5 50	16	17,520	5 50
19	16,110	5 50	20	20,000	5 50
19	21,350	5 40	23	19,800	4 40
16	19,040	6 25	20	17,060	4 65

J. P. SADLER & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
24	5,580	$7 12½	63	12,220	$7 15
14	2,760	7 00	41	8,250	7 00
16	4,460	8 30	17	3,120	6 80
20	3,820	8 00	63	12,460	7 10
20	3,760	8 00	20	3,760	8 00
19	3,660	8 00	20	3,760	8 00
10	2,400	7 25	34	8,190	6 75
20	3,760	8 00	20	3,760	8 00
19	3,920	7 50	20	3,760	8 00
20	3,760	8 00

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 18, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30 41	—1	84	Calm	Calm.	Foggy.
12 P.M..	30.52	19	59	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P.M..	30.97	12	79	N.W.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer.....30.30 Highest thermom....20
Mean thermom.....16 Lowest thermom....—2

Interfering With an Election Officer.

Mr. W. J. McFetridge had a hearing yesterday before Mayor McCarthy, on a charge of interfering with an election officer, on oath of Mr. Van Baalen. The parties are residents of the Tenth ward. The prosecutor was an officer of the election on Tuesday, and the defendant a candidate. It would appear from the evidence that the vote was close, and Mr. McFetridge demanded a second count, and then a third. A third count was denied, and then the defendant demanded that the ballot box be sent to the Mayor's office. Not being satisfied with the reply given, he attempted to take it, and was, of course resisted, and in the trouble that ensued the box was broken. The Mayor held the case under advisement.

The evidence went to show that McFetridge's interference, while wrong, was well meant.

Benjamin Huntsman, the Inventor of Cast Steel.

The process of making blister steel was known by the eastern nations long before its introduction into Europe. The Hindoos were especially skilled in the art of making steel. Germany was largely engaged in making blister steel in the middle ages, and hence that class of steel is known as German steel.

Benjamin Huntsman was born (of German parents) in Lincolnshire, in the year 1704, and died in 1776. Benjamin was an ingenious boy, and served an apprenticeship with a clock maker in the town of Doncaster. When he had served his time he set up for himself in the clock making business, was known as the "Scientific Dutchman," being well posted in chemistry and continually making experiments. Having great difficulty in getting suitable steel for his watch springs, he often visited the steel works with a view of getting a better article made for that purpose. While examining the process, he saw the workmen put some barmore bar iron into a chamber called the converting pot, and place fine charcoal alternately between the layers of iron. When the pot was full the cover was secured with clay. The furnace which surrounded the pot was then fired up, and the iron kept in a red hot condition for five or six days. When the iron was withdrawn it was blistered. He at once concluded that these blisters were the cause of his trouble, and by careful watching he observed the workmen take this blister steel, and after reducing it to a low cherry red heat, they hammered it into shapes known as German steel. He saw that the blisters were merely flattened down, and that they were the cause of the seams in the watch spring steel. In 1735 he commenced making experiments with a view of welding these blisters so as to make a steel free from seams. In this he failed, because when he got the steel hot enough to weld it melted and ran down among the ashes. In looking at this burned steel he observed that it was of a brighter color and of a finer texture than the blister steel, and he determined to make it.

After ten years of experimenting, in 1840 he built a small steel works at Handsworth, near Sheffield, and succeeded in making cast steel by a secret process. He could not sell his steel in England, because it was more valuable for working into tools than the softer German steel, but he found a ready market for all his make in France. In a few years the French cast steel goods began to kill the market, and no one knew how to make the steel but Huntsman. One cold and stormy night, a founder by the name of Walker, dressed in rags, appeared delivering at the door of Huntsman's steel works, and begged for permission to warm himself at the furnace fire. The workmen's hearts were moved and they allowed the pauper (as they thought) to enter. Walker pretended to go to sleep, but watched the movements of the men in everything they did, and thus robbed Huntsman of his secret—the art of making cast steel—and soon several cast steel works were built in Sheffield, in which the blister steel was melted in small pieces and melted in crucibles, and the steel when in a liquid condition poured out into ingot moulds.

Huntsman was an artisan—a man of genius. To make a clock spring perfect he bent his mind, and by incessant study and continued experiments, he brought forth the cast steel invention. Many years he toiled without success, but "pluck" is the word. He never faltered in his purposes. Indeed, all the great artisans of the past were men who demonstrated theory by practical experiments, and that is just what the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania is designed for—a work shop for our schools. J. R.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. H. Steele and Hiram Steele, partners as Steele & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. Bankrupts' petition for discharge presented, and an order was made for their final examination before Register Rogers, at Franklin.

Bowne & Heckert, debtors, New Castle. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed, and on motion of their solicitor, the case was referred to Register Harper.

John S. Bayard, bankrupt, Waynesburg, Greene county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate, presented and confirmed absolutely. An order was also made for the ascertainment of the liens against the said real estate.

A. T. McCarthy, bankrupt, Tioga county. The opinion of Register Smith regarding the distribution of the fund in the hands of the assignee presented, approved and distribution ordered accordingly.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

A verdict was returned for plaintiff in the sum of $9,282 23 in the case of Wm. Wigham et al., partners as the Commercial Banking Company, vs. Robert Haney, previously reported.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Wilhelmina, Walter vs. Alingelman, action for slander, the jury is out.

Bakewell, Pears & Co. vs. Jno. Story; on trial before Judge White.

S. S. Watters & Co., vs. Wm. Connelly. Verdict for plaintiff for $285.

Wm. Brenti, vs. Shoenberger & Co. Jury out.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

[The Bayne-Schamberg libel case is elsewhere reported.]

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Eliza J. Ballott, indicted on oath of Mary Gardner for assault and battery, defendant was found not guilty, and the costs were divided.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Thos. and James Howard, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Alexander King, is on trial.

THE BOARD OF REVISORS.

A Seat Contested—Appeals.

The Board of Revisors of city valuations met again yesterday morning, Mr. McElroy in the chair.

R. H. Lindsay, of the Seventh ward, presented a certificate from the election officers of one precinct of that ward, setting forth that Mr. Lindsay had received a majority of the votes cast for Revisor, to fill the unexpired term of S. McElhenny, member of the Board from the ward named.

The Board decided that they had no knowledge of any vacancy, as Mr. McElhenny was present and acting in his official capacity. It was also suggested that the certificate presented was worthless, even if a vacancy did exist. The members of the Election Board had no authority to give a certificate of election. It must be issued by the Prothonotary. After some discussion whether or not a vacancy exists was referred to the City Solicitor.

The Board then took up the appeals from residents of the Fifth and Sixth wards, and the following were heard:

John Musgrave, of the Fifth ward, asked a reduction on the value of a two-story brick dwelling, assessed at $2,160. The value was reduced to $1,800.

W. F. Casey secured the reduction of the value of one two-story brick house from $3,600 to $2,700. Also a reduction on two two-story brick houses, from $4,500 to $3,650.

Thomas Dunn, of the Sixth ward, asked for a reduction of the value of a two-story brick house from $1,800 to $1,500. Allowed.

John A. Sargeant, of the same ward, asked that the value of a two-story brick house be reduced from $2,250 to $2,000. Allowed.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

INTERVIEWS WITH GARRETT AND SCOTT.

The Latest Movements of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The Pennsylvania Doesn't Scare Worth a Cent.

The railway war continues a subject of general conversation all over the country; and the excitement in Baltimore and Philadelphia, the respective headquarters of the contending generals, is intense. We extract the following from the *American*, as indicative of

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE:

Last evening a reporter of *The American* called on President Garrett to obtain his opinion in regard to the above telegram from President Scott. Mr. Garrett did not seem to be at all disconcerted by it, and gave his views as it he rather enjoyed the skirmish that has commenced. The following is an authoritative statement of the latest movement on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio, which is a blow at the Pennsylvania Company in the weakest spot of its armor—passenger rates between the East and West:

President Garrett states that President Scott's telegram is a tissue of gross misstatements and misrepresentations from beginning to end, all of which he can readily demonstrate by irrefutable evidence; as, for instance, that President Scott's plan of protecting the mercantile interests of Philadelphia and New York by his attempted exclusion of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, his most vigorous competitor for traffic, will certainly prove the reverse of satisfactory to merchants of those cities, &c., &c. This morning at the regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and propounded a few questions relative thereto.

In reply thereto we elicited the fact that notwithstanding the opinion of President Garrett, which he has always entertained over the country by means of the Associated Press, he certainly knows, and has cause to know, that every word contained in Colonel Scott's letter of reply of yesterday is true, and that this is thoroughly understood and known by every man connected with railway interests. Colonel Scott's letter, being founded on fact, needs no other support.

It is presumed that the Baltimore and Ohio Company will endeavor to destroy the railway interests of New York as well as of Philadelphia and Baltimore, but such effort will in nowise be damaging to the business interests of the roads in the several cities, but will result only in destroying the interests of his own road and all with which he connects.

The public may rest satisfied that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will take care that they are not losers by this effort of Mr. Garrett. The business of the Pennsylvania Railroad company will be managed over its own lines to promote the interests of the stockholders, without regard to the threats of Mr. Garrett, until such time as his policy may be changed to a fair and proper basis of conducting business relations between the various companies.

The reply to the question as to what line of policy the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would adopt to meet Mr. Garrett's efforts, was "that the Pennsylvania Railroad company will do exactly as it has all points the efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to interfere with its traffic. Owing, as it does, the Baltimore and Potomac road, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will enable travelers and shippers over its lines to enjoy through connections by all rail routes with the National Capital and the West."

We may add that the route between Washington and New York over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad has been improved by placing thereon four through trains daily (except Sunday) each way between Washington city and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The time between Washington city and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, via Philadelphia and Jersey City, is now but seven hours and fifty minutes. All the other trains are first class to equipment, time and other facilities, so that the through passengers will in nowise suffer, but be large gainers in comfort and in the saving of time over the former plan.

The whole trouble has been opened by the policy of Mr. Garrett and his officers in disregarding the agreement they had made with the other leading lines, and while it may prove destructive to a good many of the weaker roads, the public will not have any reason to complain as to the facilities they will enjoy and the rates they will pay during the continuance of Mr. Garrett's efforts to coerce or destroy the interests of other companies.

Mr. Garrett cannot in any way interfere with the sale of through tickets or with through traffic.

The question being put as to the relations existing between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania, the answer was received that the most cordial feeling exists, all north and south business passing over the latter line as usual, under the rates originally agreed upon, which agreement the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company have at all times maintained and adhered to in good faith.

Attention was next directed to the following, clipped from a telegram from Baltimore:

"It is understood that the Baltimore and Ohio Company is arranging for a line of first-class steamships for the conveyance of freight between New York and Baltimore."

In answer, it was stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Company will, no doubt, carry some traffic from New York by steamers; but the time, risk and insurance will make this, like the balance of their movements, a rather expensive affair to the company and its stockholders.

IN PITTSBURGH.

The situation remains unchanged. The reduction on passenger fares, ordered by the Baltimore and Ohio, was immediately followed by a similar reduction of rates by the Pennsylvania line $8.00 to Philadelphia, and $6.00 to Baltimore and Washington. These rates will continue until the Baltimore officers make another change or a further reduction is made by the latter company. The Pennsylvania line will come down at once, and "stay with" the opposition as long as they show fight.

SPIRITS IN BOND.

A Test Question Answered.

The Collector of the First Ohio district telegraphed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that he was out of tax-paid whisky stamps. The Commissioner could not supply him, for he was in the same fix. So the Collector then put the question: "Suppose a distiller or other person should come and tender payment of tax on spirits in bond. They would be told that there were no stamps. If a law passed increasing tax, and caught those spirits in bond, would they be liable to the increased tax? Though it was a hypothetical case the Commissioner felt obliged, under the circumstances, to hold that the offer of money is evidence that the owner wants to pay the tax; and the deficiency of stamps not being the owner's fault, the Collector would consider the goods tax paid in bond, awaiting stamps." This will be a great relief to many minds, for it was generally believed that the Department was in no hurry about them and would make trouble for everything in bond.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The Result of Tuesday's Election—Meeting of the Return Court—Progress of the Count.

Judges Sterrett and Ewing yesterday organized the Return Court for the reception and counting of Tuesday's ballots, and after the appointment of clerks, the work was proceeded with. Up to the time of adjournment (four o'clock) the first eight wards of Pittsburgh, only, had been completed. We give the official figures under the appropriate heads. Those elected are marked with a star:

Mayor, Treasurer and Controller.

WARDS.	Mayor. Magee.	Mayor. McKee.	Treas'r. Plunkett.	Treas'r. Hervy.	Cont'r. Gumbrie.	Cont'r. Owens.
1—1st district	87	1	87	1	87	1
2d district	28	7	30	7	29	7
3d district	24	3	24	3	24	3
2—1st district	16	3	17	3	16	3
2d district	36	18	35	17	25	17
3d district	41		41		41	
3—1st district	19	3	20	3	20	3
2d district	27		27	3	25	3
4—1st district	35		35		35	
2d district	47		48		48	
3d district	33		33		36	
5—1st district	38	3	35	3	35	3
2d district	58		59		59	
3d district	60		60		60	
6—1st district	125	3	124	3	121	3
2d district	48	10	48	10	46	10
3d district	57	16	56	16	57	16
4th district	16		16		16	
7—1st district	36	11	36	11	36	13
2d district	32	10	32	11	32	13
3d district	52		53		53	
8—1st district	50		50		50	
2d district	16	6	15	4	15	10
3d district	29	3	29	3	29	3
4th district	5	12	3	12	12	12

Select Council.

Wards.	Districts. 1.	2.	3.	4.	Tl.
1—James Petrie	103	39	50		192
W. B. Hunter*	50	97	81		228
2—Ben. Singerly*	113	46	36		225
M. Markle	16	68	67		151
3—T. J. Gallaher	45	98			143
G. L. Brunt	53	113			166
J. B. Roberts	4	6			10
4—W. A. Herron	91	60	58		209
J. M. Bailey	44	93	59		196
E. W. Swentzell	41	93	61		195
H. Barlington*	89	60	57		206
5—James O'Neil*	97	153	146		396
M. J. McGuire	2				2
6—J. M. Kennedy*	134	96	90	58	440
J. Keebler	80	111	132	28	360
7—John A. Mogervey*	94	97	109		300
Samuel Frank	41	57	60		142
Josiah Reamer	28	32	37		97
C. B. Mowry	24	27	30		81
8—J. G. McCandless*	68	60	84	82	293
J. Knowland	31	34	31	45	141
Jos. McLain	29	12	24	18	83

Common Council.

Wards.	Districts. 1.	2.	3.	4.	Tl.
1—J. F. Roth*	135	43	47		225
John Cuthbert	18	86	71		175
James Quinn	1	15	15		47
John Torrence*	116	95	34		245
Adolph Ludwig	15	62	63		147
3—John Kaiser	28	100			138
John Neely	11	89			100
4—J. G. Sprouse	38	94	59		191
W. W. Thompson*	94	62	60		216
5—Pat Clark*	76	92	69		237
M. Flinn	21	65	86		172
6—W. J. Flinn*	72	147	145	33	397
G. H. Meyer	88	117	100	33	338
T. T. Farley	122	76	95	53	346
O. Hemboldt*	94	143	141	33	411
7—Samuel Mears*	91	91	47		227
George Wermholt	21	76	30		127
8—Wm. Kerr*	54	91	117		301
Wm. Moore*	98	89	9	105	302
Wm. Ward	42	23	15	61	141
Wm. Ren	53	38	48	40	179

School Directors.

Wards.	Districts. 1.	2.	3.	4.	Tl.
1—A. F. Keating*	133	42	52		227
P. J. Higgins	18	87			105
G. W. Perkins	25	58	84		139
C. G. B. Wehl*	21	101	85		207
3—Jas. Morrison, 2 yrs*	100	94	122		316
W. Cunningham, 2 yrs	26	1	2		27
F. C. Negley, 3 years*	106	144	38		288
Geo. Wilson, 3 years	102	59	28		189
3—J. W. Wishart	50	79			129
C. A. Mitchell	41	41			82
C. Renzchausen*	44	120			164
E. Becker	41	118			159
Thos. Jones	10	43			53
4—John F. Johnson*	42	115	63		215
C. Eurchfield*	42	110	61		213
M. Whitmore	91	59	20		170
Dr. T. W. Shaw	91	53	63		207
5—Jno. Kelley*	111	153	154		418
J. C. Duffy	66	58	23		147
Dan. Eagan	11	1	50		62
Jno. Callahan	2				2
6—Robt. D. Nicholson*	95	142	135	42	434
John Bindley*	93	147	155	42	437
C. Reinemann	23	55	79	45	202
J. McLaughlin	127	61	96	45	329
7—Geo. H. Atkinson*	134	97	93		324
Jas. D. Kelly		37	76		113
Owen Kernan		30	76		106
8—J. Booth*	71	90	51	113	325
Jas. McDonald	70	29	39	24	162

Aldermen.

Wards.	Districts. 1	2	3	4	Tl.
1—M. F. Cassiday*	134	61	54		249
A. Humbert	20	76	72		168
M. Kelly					2
2—C. E. Milligan	102	96	34		232
J. S. Anderson	34	51	37		122
James Black			2		2
3—J. M. Caldwell	24	44			68
George Swartz	31	52			83
John Burke*	14	83			97
Jas. Gilfillen	19	17			36
Dan. Haggerty	17	56			73
Jacob Geyer	1				1
4—B. McKenna*	53	119	84		256
J. Donaldson	71	56	36		163
W. G. Wilson	3				3
Thomas Elliott					
5—Sam. McMasters*	74	98	51		223
J. O'Brien	19	91	89		199
T. B. Reilley	17	7	23		47
W. J. McBride	7	3	3		13
6—H. J. Thomas	92	130	102	29	353
J. J. Larkin*	125	71	108	29	333
P. O'Brien	5	3	4	12	24
7—W. J. Logan*	86	72	45		203
Samuel H. Long	45	35	35		115
Thomas M. Hogan	26	29	4		59
Jos. Slaughter	18	6	26		50
8—Henry Wilson*	41	26	51	81	249
John Boyle	101	33	25	11	170
S. S. Friedley	3	1	54	47	105

Board of Revision.

Wards.	Districts. 1.	2.	3.	4.	Tl.
1—G. W. Coffin*	132	87	78		297
P. J. Kain		57	53		110
2—Jos. Quinn*	134	149	99		382
Geo. Vance Baird					
3—J. W. O'Brien*	58	123			181
G. Diehl	42	106			148
4—Joseph O'Brien*	41	109	67		217
G. Follansbee	90	54	58		202
E. E. Swentzell	36	125	27		188
A. B. Hayden					
6—Jacob Miller*	80	141	151		372
S. E. Patterson	146	61	77		284
7—Fred. Ruch*	71	73	35		179
Sol. Binmun	39	34	40		113
Robert Flinn	45	38	34		117
Dennis Shanahan		2			2
R. H. Lindsay		1			1
8—B. G. Elliott*		31	42	62	206
Charles Martin	51	53	54		186

Ward Assessors.

Wards.	Districts. 1.	2.	3.	4.	Tl.
1—Mart. Kearney*	129	43	50		226
George Wilson	23	98	68		189
2—Jas. Black*	102	65	26		193
Jas. F. Beaumont	29	87	79		195
3—B. Patterson	66	116	68		250
John Oehse	34	117			151
4—M. Johnson*	46	167	52		265
A. P. Thompson*	85	56	71		212
5—A. B. Hayden*	109	182	155		446
F. White*	47	149	135	42	373
T. J. McGrath	127	59	93	45	323
Joseph S. Butler*	43	45	20		108
John O'Keefe	42	43	76		161
Wm. Fleming		45			45
8—Amos Kelly	78	29	55	31	193
Alex. McCreery*	62	87	76	92	317

McMULLEN AT WILKINSBURG.

Statement of Mr. Grady—How McMullen Came to be at Grady's House.

Mr. George Grady, of Wilkinsburg, at whose house Joe McMullen, the escaped convict, was found, makes the following statement in regard to the matter:

On Tuesday morning, on the latter, I was accosted by a man whom I failed to recognize. The man said: "Don't you remember McMullen, of Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment?" I had been a member of Company G, same regiment, and remembered the man, although I had not seen him since 1863, and did not know whether he was alive or dead. He said, "I am in trouble. I struck a man with a hammer, in a fight, have been sued for assault and battery, and I don't want to be arrested for a couple of days." I said, "If that is all, you can go down to the house." I took him to my house, gave him an introduction to my wife, and we had dinner together. I told my wife what McMullen had told me as to the reason for his wishing to stay with us a day or two. After dinner I left and came into the city. After I got back to Wilkinsburg, I heard of the escape of McMullen, and it made me very uneasy. When I got home I told McMullen that he had deceived me, and that he must leave, as I did not want to get into trouble. He said: "I have friends at Wall's station, and will go up there on the eleven o'clock train to-night." Ben Grady would take him there. He went down to the station, to inquire about the train, and was at the drug store in the village, returning to the house about quarter-past nine in the evening. He was not disguised, and took no care to prevent himself from being seen. He said he had not escaped from the penitentiary, but had told me the truth. We were sitting in the room, talking together, at the fire, with the window blinds up, when the officers came. I went to the door. One of the men said: "We're officers of the law, and want Joe McMullen." I said, "Here's the house, gentlemen, come in and take him." McMullen ran up stairs, raised a window, and jumped out upon a porch roof. He slipped and fell off the roof, a distance of about ten feet. He could easily have been captured without firing a shot, as he lay several seconds before he could get up. I had never heard of his trial or conviction, had lost sight of him altogether for years, and never knew that he was in the Penitentiary. The charge that I harbored him knowingly is wholly groundless."

Arrest of a Swindler.

A man giving his name as Frank Billings, and claiming to be a printer, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of obtaining boarding by false pretences. The prosecutor, Mr. Thornton F. Baldwin, proprietor of the Baldwin House, on Water street, alleges that Billings called at his house and secured board by presenting an order reading as follows: "Board this man until Saturday, and charge COMMERCIAL Printing Company. R. Errett." This order is a forgery, and the party presenting it is not known in this office. It has come to our knowledge that similar swindles have been perpetrated on other persons in the city, probably by the same person. The Mayor will examine the accused this morning.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Last Evening—Address by Miss M. Hindman—Paper by Mrs. Jenkins.

An adjourned meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association, of this city, was held last evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, the President, Miss M. Hindman, in the chair. The attendance was fair. The proceedings were opened with prayer.

The President announced that miscellaneous business was in order.

The question of the circulation of tracts was called up by a member, when the President delivered a brief address on the subject, recommending that the Association procure arguments in pamphlet form for distribution among the people. Among the works recommended were the writings of George William Curtis, Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, and others.

The President said the next matters before the meeting were the reading of a paper, by Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins, on "Woman and the Transit of Venus," and an address upon "The Laws," by the President. As Mrs. Jenkins preferred to read her paper after the delivery of the President's address, the speaker proceeded. She commenced by saying that she had never yet met a man who did not admit that women had no rights under the law. When a woman was married she was nobody. According to Blackstone the husband and wife were one, and that one was the husband. A law was passed some years ago, giving married women the right to possess property in their own names. Women were led to believe that this law gave them absolute control of property, but it did nothing more than furnish a home for the husband after he had squandered his own property. This, however, was a step in the right direction, but it did not go far enough. Another law of the State gives married women the right to her earnings, but in order to avail herself of the benefits of this law a woman must go into the courts and show that her husband was a dissolute, irresponsible person. What woman would publicly degrade her husband to secure the benefits of that law? No woman can sell property without the consent of her husband, while any man can mortgage the same property for a whisky bill. These evils can never be remedied until women are accorded the right to vote.

An instance was given to show the injustice of the laws of the State concerning women. A widow with three children died possessed of a large amount of property. She married a man of dissipated habits, and subsequently leaving this husband in possession of the property—that is, the husband had control of the income, and the little children had nothing. It was a notorious fact that these children became subjects of charity, and were compelled to beg money to defray their traveling expenses to New Jersey, where they found a home beneath the roof of an aunt. The speaker said that until women had votes both the laws which made and the men everything, would never be abolished. The speaker closed by asking, "Is there a father or a mother here who thinks the lawmakers are wise in denying women were subjected at the hands of men. She then proceeded to argue that the capabilities of women to fulfill all the duties of life were fully as great as those of men, citing Catharine de Medici, Joan d'Arc and other historical names in support of her argument. In the present time, the successful female physicians of this and other countries, and the fact that women are now admitted to some of our colleges, were mentioned as proofs that woman is the equal of man in respect of intellectual possibilities. The reader closed with an appeal for woman suffrage, which meant citizenship instead of serfdom.

The President extended an invitation to all present to subscribe to the constitution and become members. There was an amendment to the constitution pending making the fee for membership fifty cents instead of one dollar. This would undoubtedly be adopted, and persons giving their names would be received with that understanding. A vote was taken on the amendment to reduce the fee, which was adopted.

The Chair appointed a committee to solicit persons to become members of the Association, the members of which committee acted upon all non-members in the room, securing several signatures.

The President announced that notice of the next meeting would be given through the papers.

Adjourned.

THE KITTY ROUP CASE

A Point Not Touched by the Late Decision.

The City Attorney, Mr. Bigelow, directs our attention to the fact that the late decision of the Supreme Court does not touch what he considers the main question involved in the Kitty Roup case, namely: that granting the power of the Legislature to classify property for the purposes of taxation, can it make a geographical classification, as has been done under the act of 1868? The nineteenth section of that act, (commonly known as the supplement to the Consolidation act,) repeals so much of section sixth of the consolidation act, as provides that "property used for agricultural purposes shall be marked rural," and declares that "all real estate in the several wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and in Peebles, Liberty and Collins townships, shall be marked rural," etc. The counsel for the city in the Kitty Roup case, hold that this is an unjust and arbitrary classification, as it draws a line around all the rural wards, and declares that all property therein shall be assessed as rural, only two-thirds rate. In this district are included East Liberty, and other thickly populated sections of the city, where the property is quite as valuable for taxation, and as in portions of the old city, and on the South Side, where a full rate of tax is collected.

In commenting upon the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Philadelphia case, we did not allude to this feature of the Kitty Roup case, but to the question involving the power of the Legislature to classify real estate for taxable purposes, and to assess different rates upon each particular class. This question has been settled affirmatively in the opinion quoted from; and although it may not be the main point at issue in the Kitty Roup case, yet it is the essential thing to be of use to taxpayers of the city are concerned. If the act of 1868 is held to be void, by reason of its exceeding the constitutional limitation, another act can be substituted which will be free from the objection suggested, and the classification will continue in some other form. When the Supreme Court decides the act of 1868 legal or illegal, a new law seems desirable, as a more just and equitable classification can and ought to be devised.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Rousby has a benefit and makes her last appearance but two this evening, in "Twixt Ax and Crown." Our high opinion of the actress and the drama in which she appears has already been fully expressed. It only remains to urge those who have not visited the Opera House this week, to do so and enjoy the entertainment there presented.

Library Hall.

The delightful Lotta appeared in another new character last evening, created for her by Fred. Marsden, namely: "Musette, or Little Bright-eyes." That she carried the audience with her from her first appearance, was evidenced by the liberal applause bestowed. Her songs and solos were honored with *encores* often repeated. Mr. Locke and the company rendered entirely satisfactory support. The play of "Musette" is sensational, of course, but not disstressingly so; and the dialogue is very witty and interesting. It will be repeated this evening. At the matinee to-morrow, Lotta will appear in "Zip."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims' company is furnishing a first-class entertainment to the patrons of the only legitimate variety theater in the city.

Italian Opera.

The sale of seats for "La Sonnambula," to be given at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening, by the Strakosch Italian Opera Company, began yesterday at Kleber's, Wood street, and was well patronized. It will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

Masonic Hall.

Tom Thumb and party will begin their performances at the above hall this afternoon. Everybody should go and see them.

English Opera Bouffe.

The reservation of places for the performances by the Emily Soldene English Opera bouffe company at Library Hall, next week, will begin at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, on Monday morning.

Buffalo Bill.

The sale of seats for the Buffalo Bill performances, at the Fifth Avenue Theater, next week, begins this morning at the box office of that place. The boys will please take notice.

Germania Orchestra Concert.

The Germania Orchestra concert takes takes place at Library Hall this afternoon. A specially good programme, including piano solos by Miss Rosenberg, has been prepared for the occasion.

No More Relief to the Puddlers.

At a meeting of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors yesterday, it was resolved to give no further relief to puddlers and their families. The Board claim that the puddlers can at any time go to work, and hence are not entitled to the money appropriated for needy persons who cannot find employment. Hereafter all applications for relief must be made through the Director of the ward in which the applicants reside.

THE FREE PIPE BILL.

New Arguments in Favor of the Passage of the Same—A Correspondent Who Knows What He Writes About.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 17th inst. contains the following:

EDITOR PATRIOT:—The refusal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to allow a three inch iron pipe to pass across the track of the West Pennsylvania Railroad for the purpose of conveying oil and gas from from Butler county to Pittsburgh, and the applications of thousands of citizens of Pennsylvania to the Legislature to enact a general law allowing and regulating the conveying of oil and gas in pipes throughout the Commonwealth, has already raised a cry not unlike that of Demetrius and the craftsmen of Diana of Ephesus. The hireling writers of certain monopolies would have us believe that if such things be allowed railroads will be ruined and Philadelphia will be crippled. Recently, too, it has been stated that even Pittsburgh will become only a "pump station" and all the oil will pass through to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

LOOK AT IT SQUARELY.

Let us look this matter honestly in the face, and see whether the citizens of Pennsylvania are asking too much from their law givers.

The transportation of oil in pipes over many miles of hill and dale soon followed the discovery of Petroleum in Venango county Pennsylvania.

Special charters for this purpose were soon asked for and readily granted to men who are now opposing the passage of a general law for the transportation of gas and oil.

In answer to a fierce demand from oil producers, land owners, and men who proposed to construct pipe lines, in fact from all who opposed the projects of the South Improvement Company in 1872, a free pipe bill was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, embracing all the counties in the State at that time believed to be oil producing, viz: Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren, Forest, Clarion, Armstrong and Butler. The bill first passed had a proviso, dictated by certain railroad interests, "that no pipe line should run nearer than five miles of the State line, and that preference should be given by all shippers to the railroad traversing the greatest number of miles within the State." This proviso was indignant at this "proviso," and hastened back to Harrisburg, demanding the repeal of said "proviso," and it was repealed forthwith. Calm again reigned in oildom. Development progressed and as new territory opened up, a great many new pipe companies were formed, most of which from small rivulets have become mighty streams. Let it be understood that but little money was invested by the companies originally.

THE EXORBITANT CHARGES

for piping oil exacted from the producers have enabled them to extend their lines far beyond their original expectations. Some lines of pipe now reach hundreds of miles in their various ramifications. While oil has been furnished to the world for the last two years at less than one-half the average cost of production, thereby causing the financial ruin of very many of our best operators, the pipe companies have all grown rich. At a time when the price of oil was ruinously low, the New York and Erie road and Pennsylvania Central formed a combination and advanced the freight on oil, to the great advantage of Cleveland refiners. The pipe companies also formed a league by which their profits are POOLED and all competition defied, and full rates, with a little increase, established. In short the earnings of these pipe companies are made sure, and as it requires less money to make up any "shortage" of oil caused by neg